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WORLD SOCCER, JUNE 1961

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June contents

		Page
International Post-Mortem	*Eric Batty*	6
Japs Use Their Heads	*Wilfred Schuhmacher*	9
Controlling The Happy Virus	*Graham Payne*	10
Forthcoming Events		11
Man For The Occasion	*Eric Batty*	12
A Monaco Embarrassment	*Jerry Weinstein*	14
A Real Test for English	*Kenneth Wolstenholme*	15
The Queen Victoria Club	*Jeff Cross*	16
Will FIFA Ban Be Lifted?	*Andrew Dettre*	16
Italians Will Play in Eire	*Tom Muldowney*	17
They Changed Soccer	*Eric Batty*	18
World Cup Group IX For Spain?	*Gordon Jeffery*	20
Man With The Victory Urge	*Leslie Smith*	22
Oldest Club In Scotland	*Ken Montgomery*	23
Ten Britons In New York	*Eric Charleson*	24
Oriental Republic	*Roger Macdonald*	25
The Red Devils	*Francisco Santos*	28
World Round-Up		30
Northern Ireland News	*Colm Devlin*	33
Springbok Football Success	*Norman D. Reich*	34
Road To Chile		36
European Cup Results		36
English Review	*Jack Rollin*	38
Portugal Win Youth Tournament		39

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTIONS

Antonio Ramallets, Barcelona and Spain	4
Hamburg SV (Germany) Team Group	37

This month's front cover . . .

One of the original "Angels With Dirty Faces" from Argentina, Enrique Sivori goes into orbit while colleague Bruno Nicole of Juventus appears awed and opponent wing-half Scappi (Spal) looks completely astonished. The scene is taken from an Italian First Division game.

Coming next month

In the July edition of WORLD SOCCER, one of Hungary's leading internationals over the past decade Karoly Sandor is featured in our popular Player Portrait series while one of the younger soccer nations, Australia is dealt with in the detailed and interesting manner of the country focus. Another soccer stronghold of more established years, Poland, comes under the scrutiny of Roger Macdonald. There will be the usual features and photographic content plus contributions from Kenneth Wolstenholme, Gordon Jeffery, Eric Batty, Jerry Weinstein, etc. Place a regular order for WORLD SOCCER, the all-year-round soccer magazine now.

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THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

World Soccer

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The Editor's Chair

MAJOR talking point in international football has been the decision of the Italian Football Association to allow renewed importation of foreign-born players. The headlines of the world's sports papers have been swollen by this news and you can read, in almost any language, that "Internazionale are interested in . . .", "Milan scouts are watching . . .", and "Young inside-forward is target for Juventus".

The Italians have made the rest of the world their feeding ground and appear to be succeeding in signing or at least taking an option on a great many young men of promise.

England's Jimmy Greaves was the first man to say yes and went to Milan. He was quickly followed by Denmark's centre-forward Harald Nielsen who signed for Bologna. Since this edition of WORLD SOCCER went to press, the one-way traffic of players to the sunnier climes of Italy has speeded considerably. Milan, it is reported, have signed "an option" on Pele of Santos FC and a figure of £180,000 has been mentioned.

We do not intend to offer a thesis on the implications of this wholesale buying of the world's outstanding players by Italian League clubs, but would point out that the lifting of the ban was not backed by them one hundred per cent.

Many of the critics prefer not to have foreigners flooding their domestic programme and point out that an imported, ready-made star will obviously deprive an Italian-born player of his first-team place, thus having the effect of retarding home-grown development.

This is a long term view and an understandable one; nevertheless the leading Italian First Division clubs would appear to be considering only immediate success and are not sparing a single lire to beat their rivals to the dotted line.

It remains to be seen whether other countries will impose their own ban on players being allowed to sign for foreign clubs. As yet there is nothing to suggest this will happen, although if the number of players moving reaches unusually high proportions, then a rapid change of heart is likely.

Players who do travel to Italy will, if previous examples are anything to go by, experience a certain amount of difficulty in securing release to play for their own national teams. Such a situation could easily become unbearable, especially so with the 1962 World Cup tournament in Chile just around the corner.

It is likely that this decision by the Italian Football Association will continue to have repercussions throughout the football world during the summer months.

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INTERNATIONAL POST MORTEM by ERIC BATTY

Hungarians are not what they were

THE last few weeks have produced several interesting results, but at least as far as the Coupe du Monde is concerned, only one was really decisive. Hungary, after all, were expected to beat East Germany in Budapest, just as it will cause no surprise if the Germans level matters in the return match, and while Morocco practically made certain of further World Cup progress by earning a goalless draw with Ghana in Accra their chances against Wales and Spain cannot be overbright.

The decisive result was the Spaniards win at Ninian Park, Cardiff in a match which was never allowed to become an entertaining affair. There were several important reasons for this — not the least being that two world cup points were at stake but even this does not put the match into quite the right perspective.

For the Spanish team manager and selector Pedro Escartin the 19th of April was judgement day — his personal "moment of truth". A few days previously, Spain had met France at Chamartin, their first match under the control of Don Pedro, yet although the game was won 2-0, the team did not play well, and the public were not over-impressed.

Certainly it is strange that few of the Real Madrid stars ever produce their best form for Spain. Seven of them were included in the team that beat France; their own trainer Miguel Munoz served in a similar capacity and the match was played "at home". Against a French team that has been travelling downhill for some time they may have been expected to run riot, but while the Spanish backs were rarely tested, the forwards failed to function smoothly.

The last time that the two sides met in Madrid Raymond Kopa had had a field day at outside-right, and made a major contribution to France's 2-1 win, and perhaps with this in mind he was again played on the wing with what can only be described as an experimental attack; an experiment that failed! Within a short time Kopa was back in the dressing room suffering from a knock on his now famous ankle, and spent most of the game as a spectator.

For the record this was only the twelfth meeting between the two countries a surprisingly small number considering that they are neighbours. France have won only three of these encounters one has been drawn and eight have gone to Spain for a goal average of 38 to 12.

Greatly perturbed at the poor performance against France Senor Escartin and his assistant Munoz were interested spectators at the Ireland - Wales match ten days later, and returned to Madrid no happier. Wales thrashed Ireland 5-1, and although the Ulstermen have been beaten by practically everyone just lately, the Spaniards were more than a little worried.

The last and perhaps vital factor which had to be considered was that in previous visits to the United Kingdom Spain had never yet managed to avoid defeat. Four games had resulted in defeat, three in London and one in Glasgow and in the process they had scored only six goals for the loss of 19.

Thus the stage was set for the match in Cardiff, and the tactics were decided upon. Six new men were brought into the team including twenty-year-old right-back Foncho who has only recently established himself in the Barcelona team, and unknown Zoco from second division Osasuna (Pamplona). Inside-right Del Sol was instructed to spend the entire game between his own wing-halves, and never at any time did the Spaniards attack with more than four players.

More often it was three that attempted to break through while Di Stefano moved to the wings and withdrew just as often — taking the pillar of the Welsh defence with him, and creating spaces that the others usually failed to exploit simply because they were outnumbered.

In the opening phase Wales were right on top and threatened to run riot as the Spaniards struggled to bring down the pace of the game. By the time they had gained control they were a goal down, but from then on everything but the result was sewn up by the tactics of the Spaniards.

They wanted the game played in midfield where their superior ball play would prevent Wales from regaining command. Fortunately for them, Foncho scored a goal from around thirty yards that he will long remember but will probably never repeat, and armed with an equaliser they had no need to change their basic plan.

In these circumstances the match was never allowed to become entertaining, with the ball travelling from the Welsh goal to midfield and back again. Early on the Spaniards realised that Gento had the mastery of West Bromwich Albion full-back Stuart Williams and then saw to it that Gento got plenty of the ball. With him in possession play travelled into the Welsh penalty area with everyone backing off and this suited their tactics ideally, for in these conditions he did not need the support of other players.

Out on the other flank outside-right Aguirre from Atletico Bilbao was wasted, and probably did not receive more than half-a-dozen passes in the whole game. Why he was there I just could not understand, and once it had been decided to use Gento as the pacemaker, Aguirre would have been far better employed working in midfield.

From the Welsh point of view Ivor Allchurch had an excellent game and Woosnam too contributed some nice touches at times. At left-half Crowe gave everything he had and got through a tremendous amount of work, but why Wales persist in retaining Mel Charles as his partner I shall never understand.

Colin Withers, Birmingham City goalkeeper jumps up for the ball during an attack by Milan's Internazionale during their first-leg semi-final tie in the Inter Cities Fairs Cup contest in Milan. The English League club won 2-1. (Photo: Planet.)

Nineteen-year-old Danish centre-forward Harald Nielsen has just signed with Italy's Bologna for which he received 200,000 Danish Crowns as his personal share. Nielson has played some of his best soccer in Italy — in the Olympic Games tournament when he was joint top scorer with seven, assisting Denmark to win a silver-medal.
(Photo: Planet.)

Meanwhile Morocco and Ghana have been struggling for the third place in the Spain - Wales qualifying group, and after the 0-0 draw it seems Morocco will be the likely visitors to Ninian Park and Chamartin in the autumn. Whether they do well in these matches depends to a great extent on the attitude of French teams Nimes, Racing, Reims and Ales for they employ several of the best Moroccan players, Akesbi, Azhar, Bettache, Khalfi and Tibari. In Accra only Azhar was released for he is still only a reserve with Reims, but the key man is Hassan Akesbi the only consistent goal-puncher that the Moroccans can call on.

If the Hungarians had been able to see off their East German opponents by a convincing margin, there would perhaps have been some justification for the optimism which seems to have swept Budapest. In Western Europe, too, the new Magyar XI is held in high esteem, yet less than a year ago it will be remembered unfashionable Scotland held them to a draw at the Nepstadion.

The team that beat East Germany was almost identical with the team that failed against the Scots. The average age of the eight older members of the side is a fraction over 30 — Gyula Grosics who earned his 71st cap against the Germans is now 35, Karoly Sandor is 33 and left-half Kotasz 32. Obviously then this team is at its peak.

By no means certain of their place in the final rounds the Hungarians in my view will have precious little chance even if they get to Chile.

The East Germans have still not settled their selection problems though their team was considerably younger at 25 than the Hungarian XI. All the former favourites from Wismut KarlMarxStadt were overlooked with the sole exception of a very promising 21-year-old Dieter Erler.

Usually at inside-right Erler was moved back to wing-half probably because he does not score many goals but is also too good in midfield to leave out. Even the champions Vorwarts could only muster three men for the national team and the rest came from Dynamo, Motor Jena, Empor Rostock and Aufbau Magdeburg.

Under the influence of a good number of coaches from central Europe, the East Germans have improved their technical abilities to a considerable extent, yet as we have seen so often from their best club sides they lack either the ability or the inclination to shoot hard, accurately and often.

The England XI set the seal on a highly successful season by claiming the British championship with a runaway win over Scotland at Wembley. Nineteen goals in three games against the traditional enemies Scotland, Ireland and Wales are more than pleasing from the English point of view, yet I number myself in the ranks of the few that wish to reserve judgement on the present team. Certainly they have proved that they can score goals, but I am not at all happy about the defence nor indeed the ability of the attack to create scoring chances against a well organised and smoothly functioning opposition.

The Scottish team which crashed 9-3 must surely be the poorest unit they have had in years, and for Glasgow Celtic 'keeper Haffey the Wembley game was a nightmare. Had Haffey been in reasonably good form he would surely have prevented three of England's nine. Had he played well he could have stopped six.

Many people are perturbed at the transfer of Jimmy Greaves to AC Milan, wondering whether the Italian club will in fact release him to play for England when required. The last two words hold the key for by tradition England will not choose a man who plays abroad. The Scots have been faced with this same problem for many years, for their best players usually end up with English clubs. They have always been loath to use "Anglo-Scots" and surely England will follow suit in the case of Jimmy Greaves.

The biggest danger is, of course, that if Greaves is released regularly during the next twelve months the World Cup side will be built around his exceptional scoring capabilities — and then should the Italians finally decide not to allow him to go to Chile

Continued on page 8

Results, line-ups since last edition

MARCH 26

Czechoslovakia (0) **2** (Adamec, Kadraba)
Sweden (0) **1** (Jonsson (pen.))

Czechs: Schroiff; Bomba (Safranek), Novak; Pluskal, Hledik, Bubernik; Stibranyi, Scherer, Kvasnak (Kadraba), Adamec, Valosek.

Sweden: Nyholm; Bergmark, Wing; Jonsson, Johansson (A.), Hellstrom; Bild, Lofgren, Johansson (B.), Borjesson, Backman.

APRIL 2
World Cup Match

Ghana (0) **0**
Morocco (0) **0**

Ghana: Ankrah; Crentsil, Simons; Mama, Odamatey, Afkina; Yara, Mfum, Gyamfi, Acquah, Salisu.

Morocco: Lahkrissi; Ididi, Mekki; Amer, Hamidu, Mustapha; Lamani, Mohktatif, Loatif, Baba, Azhar.

Spain (1) **2** (Gensana, Gento)
France (0) **0**

Spain: Vicente; Rivilla, Casado; Vidal, Santamaria, Gensana; Tejada, Kubala, Di Stefano, Del Sol, Gento.

France: Bernard; Bieganski, Rodsik; Muller, Ludo, Marcel; Kopa (Ferrier), Guillas, Roy, Douis, Rahis.

APRIL 8
Africa Cup

Nigeria (0) **0**
Ghana (0) **0**

Nigeria: Ezekwe; Onyeama, Duru; Achebe, Oduah, Onyeador; Okoro, Onyeanwuna, Onyeali, Fayemi, Namoko.

Ghana: Ankrah; Crentsil, Oblitey; Odamatey, Moro, Afkins; Yara, Gyamfi, Aggrey-Finn, Acquah, Dodoo.

APRIL 12

Ireland (0) **1** (Dougan)
Wales (3) **5** (Charles M., Allchurch, Leek, Jones 2)

Ireland: McClelland; Keith, Elder; Blanchflower, Cunningham, Nicholson; Stewart, Dougan, McAdams, McIlroy, McParland.

Wales: Kelsey; Williams (S.), Hopkins; Charles (M.), Nurse, Crowe; Jones, Woosnam, Leek, Allchurch, Williams (T).

Switzerland (0) **0**
Austria (4) **5** (Hof 2, Senekowitsch 2, Oslansky)

Switzerland: Elsener (Schneider); Wutherich, Schneiter; Grobety, Meier, Weber (Tachiella); Ballaman, (Pottier), Vonlathen (Brizzi), Hugi II (Mauron), Allemann, Mauron (Ballaman).

Austria: Schmied (Frayda); Tribrig, Strobl; Oslansky, Stotz (Frisch), Koller; Nemec (Hirnschrott), Hof, Busek (Nemec), Senekowitsch (Rafrieder), Skerlan.

APRIL 15

England (3) **9** (Greaves 3, Haynes 2, Smith 2, Robson, Douglas)
Scotland (0) **3** (Mackay, Wilson, Quinn)

England: Springett; Armfield, McNeil; Robson, Swan, Flowers; Douglas, Greaves, Smith, Haynes, Charlton.

Scotland: Haffey; Shearer, Caldow; Mackay, McNeill, McCann; McLeod, Law, St. John, Quinn, Wilson.

APRIL 16
World Cup Match

Hungary (1) **2** (Albert, Goroes)
East Germany (0) **0**

Hungary: Grosics; Matrai, Dalnoki; Solymosi, Sipos, Kotasz; Sandor, Goroes, Albert, Tichy, Fenyvesi.

East Germany: Spickenagel; Skaba, Krampe; Erler, Heine, Hirschmann; Ducke I, Meyer, Ducke II, Blalas, Wirth.

APRIL 19
World Cup Match

Wales (1) **1** (Woosnam)
Spain (1) **2** (Foncho, Di Stefano)

Wales: Kelsey; Williams (S), Hopkins; Charles (M.), Nurse, Crowe; Medwin, Woosnam, Leek, Allchurch, Williams (G.).

Spain: Ramallets; Foncho, Calleja; Zoco, Santamaria, Gensana; Aguirre, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Suarez, Gento.

Holland (0) **1** (Wilkes (pen.))
Mexico (1) **2** (Del Aquila, Flores)

Holland: Graafland; Wieruma, Kuys; Muller, van der Hart, Klaassens; Swart, Groot (H.), Wilkes, Schuurman, van de Kuil.

Mexico: Mota; Pena, Jauregui; Cardenas, Sepulveda, Najera; Del Aquila, Palmer, Flores, Guitterez, Mercado.

APRIL 25

Italy (1) **3** (Stacchini 2, Sivori)
Ireland (0) **2** (Dougan, McAdams)

Italy: Ghezzi; Losi, Trebbi; Maldini, Salvadore, Trapattoni; Mora, Fogli, Nicole, Sivori, Stacchini.

Ireland: McClelland; Keith, McCullough; Harvey, Neill, Peacock; Bingham, McAdams, Lawther, Dougan, McParland.

London's Crystal Palace won promotion into England's Third Division this season and one of their stars is Johnny Byrne (left). Byrne became the first Fourth Division player to gain an England Under-23 place (versus Scotland) and at the moment is still serving with the Army in Warwickshire. More recently, he has attracted the attention of Barcelona. (P.A.1.)

Continued from previous page

England must find a replacement at the very last moment.

Swiss hopes have been steadily rising during the past year with Karl Rappan in charge of their national team once more, but the bubble of illusion which they have built around their side was well and truly shattered by the 5-0 defeat handed out by Austria. The match say the Swiss was only a representative game (?) meaning that it did not count for the Central European championship but while the Swiss were free to field their full team, the Austrians under the guidance of Karli Decker left SC Rapid to concentrate on the European Cup and did not even ask for Hanappi.

With Austria four goals ahead at the interval, both sides made many changes. The Swiss obviously attempting to improve on their weaknesses while the Austrians were able to introduce several new and untried youngsters, in conditions that can only be described as perfect.

Sweden's team building plans suffered a severe jolt after their star player Agne Simonsson was transferred to Real Madrid, for while the Spaniards have always been prepared to release their reserve centre-forward, the lanky Swede's lack of recent experience in top class football, has made the selectors hesitate before including him.

In Prague Sweden lost by the odd goal, and the Simonsson of a year ago could certainly have made a great deal of difference to their attack. Without him the Swedes have had to fall back on the 38-year-old Lofgren who will surely not be able to carry the rest of the attack as their fallen star Simonsson used to do. Now it seems he is more than likely to be recalled.

The Czechs busy making their final preparations for the important matches with Scotland and Eire are still the same unpredictable combination despite the fact that they have produced a new crop of names and faces for their attack.

Youngsters, all eager and technically proficient, have been carefully blooded yet while the old rearguard dominated by Novak, Pluskal and Hledik continues to impress the new attack is just as goal shy as their predecessors.

In Prague the Czechs can usually be relied upon to beat all but the very best but away from home, they will as always count themselves extremely fortunate if the can score twice in one game.

Finally the opening match of the Mexican tour in which they will visit Holland, Czechoslovakia, Norway and England. Only the game in Rotterdam had been played as we go to press and there the tourists won against a Dutch XI that failed to exhibit the purpose that has been more and more pronounced in recent matches. One of the country's old stagers Faas Wilkes was re-introduced to the team, presumably to set up scoring opportunities for the hard shooting Henk Groot of Ajax, but the experiment was not a success.

The clever ball play of Coen Moulijn on the left-wing was also sadly missed for like all the ball artists he can when in top form have a demoralising effect on the opposition.

The Mexicans then are still an unknown quantity but by the time this is in print we shall have placed them in the appropriate place in the record books.

Their touring party includes few of the players that visited Sweden in 1958 and though Francisco Flores is one exception he has been converted from left-half to centre-forward. Against Holland it was he who scored the winning goal — and new 'keeper Mota who kept it won.

Top six teams in their Leagues as they were on April 26

ARGENTINA

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing B.A.	2	4
River Plate	2	4
Independiente	2	3
Gimnasia	2	3
San Lorenzo	2	3
Atlanta	2	3

AUSTRIA

	Pld.	Pts.
FK Austria	21	34
1st Vienna FC	21	27
Wiener AC	21	25
Grazer AK	21	25
Wiener Sportklub	21	25
SC Rapid	21	24

BELGIUM

	Pld.	Pts.
Standard-Liege	27	40
FC Liege	27	38
SC Anderlecht	27	37
Daring CB	27	29
Waterschei	27	29
Eend. Alost	27	28

BULGARIA

	Pld.	Pts.
CDNA	17	25
Levski	17	22
Minour	17	20
Dounav	17	20
Spartak Varna	17	18
Lokomotive Sofia	17	17

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Dukla Prague	19	28
Red Star Bratislava	19	26
Banik Ostrava	19	21
Tatran Presov	19	21
SONP Kladno	19	21
Slovan Bratislava	19	19

FRANCE

	Pld.	Pts.
Racing Paris	32	47
AS Monaco	31	46
Reims	32	42
Rouen	32	38
Gl Nimes	31	37
Sedan	32	36

GREECE
(3 pts—Win; 2 pts—Draw; 1 pt—Defeat)

	Pld.	Pts.
Panathinaikos	25	64
Olympiakos	25	59
Panionios	25	56
AEK Athens	25	53
Iraklis	25	51
DOKSA Drama	25	50

EAST GERMANY

	Pld.	Pts.
Empor Rostock	6	10
Dynamo Berlin	6	10
Wismut KarlMarxStadt	6	7
Aufbau Magdeburg	6	7
Lokomotive Leipzig	6	7
Einheit Dresden	6	7

WEST GERMANY (N.)

	Pld.	Pts.
Hamburg SV	29	50
Werder Bremen	29	41
VfL Osnabruck	29	37
FC St. Pauli	29	35
Hannover 96	29	34
Altona 93	29	30

WEST GERMANY (S.)

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Nurnberg	29	47
Eintracht Frankfurt	29	39
Karlsruher SC	29	37
Kickers Offenbach	29	36
Munchen 1860	29	31
SSV Reutlingen	29	30

WEST GERMANY (S.W.)

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Saarbrucken	30	42
Borussia Neuenkirchen	30	42
FK Pirmasens	30	41
1st FC Kaiserslautern	30	36
FSV Mainz 05	30	31
Spfr. Saarbrucken	30	30

WEST GERMANY (W.)

	Pld.	Pts.
1st FC Koln	28	38
Borussia Dortmund	28	37
R/W Oberhausen	28	34
Schalke 04	28	31
Westfalia Herne	28	31
Borussia Munchen Gladbach	28	31

HOLLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Ajax Amsterdam	29	45
Feijenoord	29	44
Sparta Rotterdam	29	36
Groningen VAV	29	36
VV Venlo	29	35
PSV Eindhoven	29	34

HUNGARY

	Pld.	Pts.
Ujpest Dozsa	21	33
Vasas	21	29
MTK	21	28
Ferencvaros	21	26
Salgotarjan	21	25
Szeged	21	24

ITALY

	Pld.	Pts.
Juventus	27	40
AC Milan	28	39
Internazionale	27	36
Sampdoria	28	34
AS Roma	28	33
Fiorentina	28	32

LUXEMBOURG (Final)

	Pld.	Pts.
Spora Luxembourg	22	33
Jeunesse Esch	22	33
Union Luxembourg	22	30
Red Boys Differdange	22	23
Stade Dudelange	22	22
Grevenmacher	22	21

PORTUGAL

	Pld.	Pts.
Benfica	23	42
Sporting Lisbon	23	36
Porto FC	23	32
Vitoria Guimaraes	23	28
Belenenses	23	25
Academica	23	25

RUMANIA

	Pld.	Pts.
CCA Bucharest	18	25
Dinamo Bucharest	18	23
Petrolul Ploesti	18	23
Dinamo Bacau	18	22
U.T.A.	18	22
Steagul Rosu	18	18

SPAIN

	Pld.	Pts.
Real Madrid	28	49
Atletico Madrid	29	38
CF Barcelona	29	32
Valencia	29	32
Zaragoza	29	32
Atletico Bilbao	29	30

SWITZERLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Servette	19	34
FC Zurich	20	26
Young Boys	20	24
Grasshoppers	20	23
Grenchen	20	23
Chaux de Fonds	19	22

YUGOSLAVIA

	Pld.	Pts.
Partizan	18	26
Dynamo Zagreb	18	24
Red Star	18	23
Hajduk Split	18	22
Beograder SK	18	20
Rijeka	18	20

ENGLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Spurs	40	64
Wolves	41	57
Sheff. Wed.	40	56
Everton	41	48
Burnley	40	47
Man. Utd.	41	44

SCOTLAND

	Pld.	Pts.
Rangers	33	49
Kilmarnock	32	46
T. Lanark	33	40
Celtic	32	38
Motherwell	33	37
Hibs	33	34

IRISH LEAGUE

	Pld.	Pts.
Linfield	21	31
Portadown	21	31
Ards	22	31
Glentoran	22	28
Ballymena Utd.	22	27
Crusaders	22	23

Two training stories outlined

by WILFRED SCHUHMACHER

In the two articles below our correspondent tells of the efforts of a German trainer with the university and college students who comprise the basis of the Japanese World Cup team and also how the Italian professionals enter the serious business of training for the league championship programme.

THE JAPS USE THEIR HEADS

DETTMAR CRAMER, trainer for the West German Football Association in the West League, spent two months in Japan at the end of last year. He trained the Japanese World Cup team for the qualifying game with South Korea, which the former lost 1-2.

On his return to Germany he gave his views on the trip to the leading German football magazine *Kicker*.

Some 80 years ago, German physicians were the fathers of Japanese medicine and today the engagement of a German trainer should be the beginning of a modern development of football in the land of Nippon.

All Japanese internationals are students or former students. Therefore everyone speaks English. Moreover all football terms in the country are borrowed from the English language and this enabled Cramer to remove some of the difficulties in training. In addition interpreters assisted him.

But Cramer said that a trainer cannot lead a team to its top form while he cannot talk to his players about their troubles, pleasures, thoughts and plans.

During the Japanese trip to Europe, Cramer noticed a marked weakness in their heading ability. When he trained them in Duisburg he showed them how they could improve their technique. Months later on the University ground in Tokyo, he was gratified to see the rapid improvement they had made in this art.

As far as technique is concerned, the Japanese rate highly; but what of their tactics? Team work is the problem. Perhaps the Japanese players most striking asset is their lightening acceleration over a short distance; a quality which is particularly favourable in attack.

The Japanese are amateurs. There are no first or second leagues and no youth teams as the game is only played at schools and universities, though there are many factory clubs. The duration of the game is only seventy minutes.

SOME weeks before the beginning of the season, the Italian players gather in a hotel far away from town and their wives and families. Those who have added surplus weight are sent immediately on reducing exercises round the running track.

Drinking and smoking are forbidden and during the championship a curfew is imposed preventing them from going out in the evenings. The Italian professional eats like an ascetic and becomes more like one as a result. I recall the words of the German philosopher Ludwig Feuerbach: *Der Mensch ist, was er isst*: man is what he eats.

How does the working day of an Italian professional plan out? The players rise early and spend some two hours in training. In the afternoon three further hours are added in the routine. Gymnastics, running and ball training are all combined in these schedules.

After training, the players seldom go out together in the evening. Each player has his own particular pastime. None of them go dancing and those who do not smoke or drink are highly respected.

Training takes place generally on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Before the match there is a meal for the whole team as a party. Payment ranges from 80,000 Lire to 120,000 Lire a month (10,000 Lire to £5). At the beginning of the season an amount of money is also given to the players. Contracts are signed by the Italian Association as well. The League has a lawyer, who represents the interests of all players.

Without the permission of the club nobody is allowed to leave the town. From 10 p.m. in the week everybody must be at home. Only in the summer are the players allowed to take holidays for some weeks.

Internazionale manager, the much publicised Helenio Herrera (extreme right) is seen in this picture above with members of the Italian club during what can only be described as his own, exclusive methods of training. Part of the article on this page deals with the interesting facet of training methods employed by Italian League players.

Clash of England v. FIFA eleven in October 1953 and the different interpretation of the treatment of goalkeepers. Here England centre-forward Nat Lofthouse charges the Yugoslavian goalkeeper Vladimir Beara while his colleague Stan Mortensen prepares to pick up a loose ball if any. Right-half Zlato Cajkovski guards the net.

Controlling the happy virus

The insularity of the English was a baffling phenomenon at the birth of F.I.F.A. in 1904, recalls ***GRAHAM PAYNE***

THE virus of football has spread wildly through the jungles of humanity and has found eager victims who have done precious little to inhibit its growth.

Originating in an industrial Great Britain, it was carried abroad, knowingly, by the early British empire makers: the sailors, the engineers, the textile workers and the merchants.

And only in Britain, at this time, was there any form of control. By virtue of the fact that they were the accredited discoverers of this highly enjoyable and harmless bacteria, were they able to contain it and organise it to the best possible advantage.

But not even the medicine of the English Football Association could prevent those abroad from setting up their own surgeries, and soon after the turn of the present century, the inevitable happened. The game was sprawling heavily across Europe with its shadow creeping over the other great continents. Like some gigantic, backward octopus, there was a danger of premature strangulation from its own, entwining tentacles.

A Dutch banker by the name of Hirschman conceived a plan of international control, a method to inculcate the ethics of the game lest there developed a thousand different ways of kicking a ball.

Hirschman, believing, understandably, that the English F.A. would assume the role of *chef d'orchestre*, wrote to Frederick Wall, the English secretary, proposing a form of international championship or, at very least, a joint governing committee for control of the game in Europe.

Hirschman, history recalls, was bitterly disillusioned by the reply which merely acknowledged receipt of his communication, expressed polite but wary interest and promised "to communicate later".

It was an unexpected rebuff which Hirschman might easily have interpreted as rudeness had he not already discovered the insularity of the British in his capacity as a banker.

Though many might deny it strongly, it must be said that the English F.A. undoubtedly cherished secret thoughts of controlling the largest slice of world football from its then headquarters in High Holborn, London. Matters had been progressing nicely until Hirschman's untimely brainchild. Already a number of overseas organisations were in membership with the English F.A. including the Californian Association, the Associations of America, Argentina and Chile.

The English F.A. was, after all, the father of all Football Associations. It had already started the first knock-out Cup tournament and given its blessing to the League competition. It is one of the mysteries of international football that they did not immediately wish to share their experience with their growing European colleagues.

Hirschman was prepared to go it alone, but, on hearing that a Frenchman, Robert Guerin, associated with the Union des Societes Francaises des Sports Athletiques, also had the same idea (and had already written to the English F.A. only to receive the same inexplicable iced reply) suggested they join forces.

Gallantly the two men tried once more to interest the English, for they genuinely wanted Frederick Wall and his committee to take the initiative in the matter; but, exasperated by London's traditional watch and wait attitude, they formed the Federation Internationale de Football Association on May 21, 1904 in Paris.

Solidly behind the movement was France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden.

It was hardly the most powerful football gathering in existence and the English viewed it with the impassive and slightly egotistical eye of an isolationist. The English F.A. was far and away the most powerful body in the world, but within a year, had doubts about their decision as international football was blossoming quickly.

How, then, could they go back on their view without "losing face"? Whilst they still did not wish to acknowledge FIFA unreservedly, they did wonder whether the Continent would adhere strictly to the established laws of the game and decided to send delegates to a conference in Berne in 1906.

They reported that it had become "important that a properly organised Federation should be established and that the English F.A. should use its influence to regulate football on the Continent as a pure sport and give it the benefit of our many years of experience".

On a clear definition of amateurism and acceptance of the same playing regulations, the English F.A. joined FIFA. Indeed, Lancashire's Dan Woolfall was elected FIFA President and there developed a closeness between the two bodies which would have been outrageously impossible earlier.

This excellent alliance ended in crisis after the Great War and it is now widely known that the British Associations twice ceased membership until 1946, by which time FIFA had grown to a strength of seventy nations.

Today FIFA is more than one hundred strong, its newest members include Tunisia, Casablanca, Malta, Uganda, Nigeria and Kenya. As I write, the sixth President has still to be named, following the death of Arthur Drewry, who held the post from 1956.

The President is elected by Congress and the remainder of the executive committee consists of five vice-presidents and nine members, each nominated by the various different associations (or groups of associations, i.e. the four British associations may nominate their choice for a vice-president).

FIFA is the figurehead and the authority of organised world soccer and probably never more vital than at present.

I see it as a white-coated doctor, lovingly administering the game as a prescription for the masses; seeing that the happy soccer virus spreads thoroughly but also keeping it in check lest it grows out of hand.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS . . . . . JUNE

Argentina's tour of Europe

WORLD CUP MATCHES

Norway v. Turkey (Oslo)	1
Yugoslavia v. Poland (Belgrade)	4
Finland v. Bulgaria (Helsinki)	16
Russia v. Turkey (Moscow)	18
Poland v. Yugoslavia (Warsaw)	25

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

Portugal v. Argentina (Lisbon)	4
Hungary v. Austria (Budapest)	11
Spain v. Argentina (Madrid)	11
Italy v. Argentina (Rome)	15
Czechoslovakia v. Argentina (Prague)	18
Denmark v. Sweden (Copenhagen)	18
East Germany v. Morocco (Leipzig)	21

DESPITE the fact that there are several important World Cup qualifying matches again this month, the events of outstanding interest will surely be concerned with the Argentinians' European tour.

They have finally settled their differences of opinion regarding selection and training — Senor Spinetto triumphed over his major rival Senor Stabile who promptly took off for Paraguay. Whether the new team chief will be any more successful than Guillermo Stabile was in Sweden remains to be seen, but at least he has one advantage in the fact that the next series will be played only just away from home in nearby Chile.

In the past year or so, the Argentinians have been highly successful, apart from one lapse against their eternal rivals Brazil, but just how they will fare in the unusual European conditions is open to doubt. Certainly they are coming at a time of year when ground and weather conditions should not be too far removed from those prevailing in Buenos Aires, but even so a change of continent is a considerable drawback (writes *Eric Batty*).

Again of all their tour opponents only Spain and perhaps Portugal are likely to provide a real test, although on the other side of the scale one must place the fact that if recent reports can be relied upon a new young team is being created specially for the tour. If this works out then Victorio Spinetto may well get an unpleasant shock on his first official visit to Europe for such a tour is no picnic for inexperienced players.

In recent training games against Argentinian club sides, none of the most well known players have been used. Roma, Dellachea, Mendez, Rossi (retired), Gimenez and even Sanfilippo high on Real Madrid's wanted list, will all be left behind. How Argentina fare on tour will obviously depend on who they bring and at this stage it is pointless to guess. One thing is quite clear however. If they achieve a high percentage of wins, they will be a power to watch in Chile next year.

The first match in the Russia-Norway-Turkey World Cup group will be played at the Ulleval stadion in Oslo and although the Norwegians can have little or no chance of success they could perhaps clinch the Russian hopes of qualifying by beating Turkey. In Oslo the Turks will surely not be happy about the conditions which will be much more to the liking of the Russians when they go there later. Yet even so they have a more than useful team — and if anyone is looking for a surprise Turkey could well provide it.

Since the Russians showed Western Europe just how good their game was immediately after the war, they have gone backwards at an alarming rate. The majority of people seem to be impressed by the Russians yet although I have seen them, not frequently but often, I remain one of their less enthusiastic viewers.

Their players are good technically and well drilled (perhaps too well drilled) but they lack what the Latins call fantasy and it would not surprise me at all if the Turks got the better of them. First however comes the trip to Oslo. Win that, and then put up a good performance in Moscow and my money will be on them. Even if Turkey lose in Russia it should be borne in mind that in Ankara or Istanbul the Turks have a very fine record and should win there, to earn at least a play-off.

Yugoslavia, too, will be making their first move in the World Cup and if they reproduce the form that gained my vote as the outstanding team of the year in 1960, they will certainly eliminate Poland. Matches at home and away will be played within three weeks and that will all but settle their qualification. The only other opposition is to be provided by the winners from the far East zone — Japan or South Korea.

For Bulgarian football, June brings the moment of truth. They are notoriously poor travellers, even though their football is always worth watching and their visit to Helsinki is of vital importance. If they beat Finland twice and then gain their revenge over France — not difficult the way France are playing now, Kolev and Co. can still earn a place among the sixteen teams for Chile. Defeat or even a draw means elimination.

Hungary and Austria who have met more than 100 times in international matches clash again this month at the Nepstadion in Budapest. Over the years Hungary have the better record but they seldom find it easy to overcome their neighbours, who, after all, should know better than anyone else how to handle them. This match counts for the Coppa Internazionale, currently held by Czechoslovakia and the Hungarians will be anxious to restore their prestige, by winning the trophy this time. For Austria too, success in this series would do much to appease their fans who are up in arms at their Fussball Bund for not entering the World Cup.

East Germany who are one of the few countries to play through the European summer will be playing host to one of the strongest African teams, Morocco who can usually call upon several professional players from French and Spanish clubs. In June they should have no bother in this respect and can in fact turn out a useful side. Apart from a visit to Granada last year, when they were beaten 4-3 by the Spanish "B" team, Morocco have yet to play a European side away from home and this will be a test for them. When the two teams met in Casablanca last December the Germans could only win 3-2, but going by the form book they should be comfortable winners in Leipzig.

This leaves only the Denmark - Sweden clash in Copenhagen — an important game in the Scandinavian championship. Victory for the Swedes, who cannot call upon Simonsson, or Jonsson who are now in Spain, will put them in a secure position, but the Danes, fresh from their Olympic success, will not be prepared to give in easily.

MTK Budapest and Hungarian international outside-left is 27 years old Istvan Szimszak (seen right). At present he holds six full caps. (Photo: Metelmann.)

PLAYER PORTRAIT

Now thirty-five years old, Jaun Alberto Schiaffino, fits into AS Roma's line-up wherever he is needed. Left-half, outside-left, centre-forward or inside-left, they all come alike to him, for whatever number he carries on his back, he is never far from the heart of the struggle. Below, Schiaffino is carried from the field following a minor mishap in an Italian League match.

by ERIC BATTY

MAN FOR and a showman

WHEN future soccer historians survey the fifteen years following the second world war and attempt to draw up a list of the outstanding players in this period there is a chance that one most important name might be missed. Today there is an alarming tendency to assume that greatness goes with success; that the best team always wins and the best players always stand out in any company.

Proof of this disturbing and distorting approach can be gauged from a glance at the European Footballer of the Year lists. Alfredo Di Stefano player of the year in 1957 — and again in 1959 was not even mentioned in the World Cup year 1958! Was he in any way inferior to those players who gained a prominent position in the ranking lists? Was he temporarily below his best, or was it simply that he did not play the eye-catching matches in Sweden?

One man, likely to be overlooked because he has spent the last two or three years in relative obscurity and denied the opportunity to star in the international arena because he chooses to remain in exile from his native Uruguay, is Juan Alberto Schiaffino.

Schiaffino earned a place in my book, the first time I saw him and although Penarol and AC Milan saw the best of his career he still has a great deal to offer the discerning spectator. At 35, and now with AS Roma, Schiaffino fits into his club's side wherever the need is greatest. Left-half, outside-left, centre-forward or inside-left where he made his name, they all come alike to him, for whatever the number he carries on his back, he always plays the same game and is never far from the heart of the struggle.

For the World Cup competition of 1950 there were two strong favourites Brazil the hosts and England the acknowledged masters competing in the series for the very first time. England flopped disastrously losing 0-1 to the United States and then later by the same score to Spain and were eliminated. This said the experts "gave" the trophy to Brazil on a platter.

Certainly it seemed that the Brazilians could hardly fail. Their inside-forwards Zizinho, Ademir and Jair were all masters and with a team based on the attacking centre-half everything was geared for goals. Topping their qualifying group which included Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Mexico, the Brazilians had the scent of victory hanging over them for days after England's collapse. In the final rounds Sweden were accounted for by 7-1, Spain who had beaten England were thrashed 6-1. Uruguay meanwhile had been held to a 2-2 draw by Spain and just managed a rather fortunate 3-2 win against Sweden.

For the final match of the series Brazil v. Uruguay, the home side needed only a draw to win the trophy, but although the Uruguayan defence seemed better able to cope with the brilliant Brazilians than any other rearguard they had met few people doubted that Brazil would be the next world champions. After a goalless first half, in which the Uruguayans had taken a mauling but nevertheless given the impression that they were more together as a team than their opponets, Brazil took the lead in the 47th minute. Now it seemed the promised avalanche must come, but at this point the game began to swing in favour of the outsiders. Slowly at first, the Uruguayans began to launch counter attacks. Most of them could be traced back to their 24-year-old inside-left Schiaffino, tall, slender and almost delicate; practically unknown outside South America.

Dropping back to pick up the ball in his own half and send play flowing towards the Brazilian goal, Schiaffino was everywhere. When on the hour Ghiggia ran down the right flank and squared the ball into the Brazilian penalty area there was Schiaffino, majestically alone — hammering in the equaliser.

The records show that before the end Ghiggia himself obtained the final goal that set the seal on Uruguay's success, yet while several of their players were outstanding it was on Schiaffino and the unusual chemical processes that make him tick, that the whole of this international game hinged.

Juan Schiaffino is an outstanding player by any standards, but unlike many of the other world class stars he is inconsistent. When his team are winning comfortably Schiaffino often contributes very little. Standing in the middle of the arena he calls advice to his colleagues, like a policeman on point duty directing traffic — flitting into the game momentarily with a shrewd pass or a timely interception — and then quietly going back on to his dais.

The big occasion is for Schiaffino. The more important the match; the greater the odds against his team, the better he performs. In Italy, where negative football has all but ruined the game as a spectacle it was quite usual for Milan in their heyday to find a nine or ten man defence massed against them for each league match.. A solidly packed penalty area seemed impossible to penetrate, yet Milan won and went on winning because as an Italian friend of mine told me when all odds were on a 0-0 draw, Schiaffino would produce something special. A feinting, mazy, body weaving run, and three, four, five opponents would be left on the ground behind him. Before the rest of the defence could regroup Schiaffino would find the big Swede, Nordahl in front of goal, and the match was won.

After the Uruguayan success in Rio in 1950 it was another four years before Schiaffino's name was once more brought to the attention of the European millions in the Switzerland World Cup. For this series Uruguay were not to be underestimated again and started as one of the favourites, but in the meantime Europe, too, had produced a world-beating combination — Hungary. When these two sides met, it would surely be a football festival.

This clash came in the semi-final and was played out in the most atrocious conditions. The ball was heavy, the pitch cut up, tension was at its peak, and heavy rain poured down incessantly, yet the match itself was magnificent. From one end of the ground to the other the game flowed, with Koesis, Bozsik and Hidegkuti outstanding for Hungary, Schiaffino, Andrade and Santamaria the key men for Uruguay.

THE OCCASION too, that's Juan Schiaffino

Hungary had taken an early lead through left-winger Czibor, and added to their advantage shortly after the break, yet never at any time did the Uruguayans show any indication of giving up. Schiaffino was everywhere; encouraging, commanding, demanding the ball, despatching it, looking for the return pass, constantly trying to create gaps in the Hungarian rearguard that his colleagues could use to advantage. Finally with fifteen minutes left the Uruguayans scored. Picking up the ball on the half-way line Schiaffino threaded his way past two opponents and then as the Hungarians funnelled back on their goal, the Uruguayan let loose a perfectly laid through pass that left Buzanski and Lorant flat footed. Centre-forward Hohberg was the only man moving in the right direction and from such a chance almost anyone could score.

Now Uruguay were back with a real chance and if Schiaffino had been outstanding before, now he was positively brilliant as he probed and prompted his men on in the search for an equaliser. With only two minutes to spare it came and again it was Schiaffino who ran through the middle; drew goalkeeper Grocics and then as he was brought down by Zakarias, slipped the ball forward for Hohberg to run on to and score.

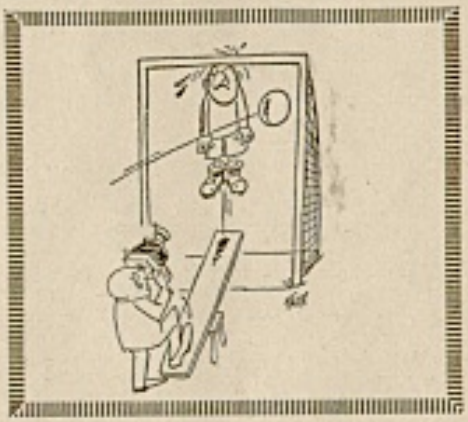
In extra time, Hungary went on to score twice more and pass on to the final, but the way they played that day it is doubtful whether there was another team in the world that could have matched them. Certainly they brought out everything that Schiaffino had to offer, and the overall effect was tremendous — quite the finest game of all the thousands I have seen.

After the 1954 World Cup, Schiaffino returned to Montevideo — but not for long. France, Spain . . . and Italy were all open at that time to star players from across the Atlantic and Penarol were inundated with offers. Finally he signed for AC Milan, at what was then a world record fee—£72,000.

Schiaffino was the last link in an all star attack that would surely have won the European Cup had it been brought into being twelve months earlier, but as it was they had to be content with the Italian championship. Taking the lead right from the start they were so far ahead at Christmas that it would have taken a catastrophe to keep them from the title. Although it was not realised at that time, Milan that season proved to be the last outstanding team the Italians have produced.

During Schiaffino's time with Milan, he clashed only twice with Real Madrid in the European Cup. In 1956 the two sides met in the semi-final, Milan winning at home 2-1 but being beaten away 4-2. Then after regaining the Italian title during 1956-57 Milan were back in the European Cup and reached the final where they came within a hair's breadth of achieving the impossible and beating Real Madrid. Certainly they pushed the European champions to greater efforts than any other side did during their five year reign and finally went down by the most slender of margins — three goals to two, in extra time.

No score at half-time; two each at the end of ninety minutes and with only six minutes of the extra half hour remaining, Gento settled the winner for Madrid. But during that match Madrid fans were stretched on the rack, as Milan tore their defence to ribbons. That day Schiaffino made one of his rare appearances at centre-forward and with two outstanding players on either side Liedholm (Sweden) on the right and Grillo (Argentina) on the left, they



Above left: Schiaffino (extreme left) is just about to run onto a through pass from a Roma team-mate and (immediately above) he is seen being congratulated by an opponent after a match in which he was particularly outstanding.

completely dominated the game. Schiaffino was in direct opposition to one of his old Penarol colleagues centre-half Joe Santamaria and he bore the brunt of Milan's brilliant approach play. After an hour in which Milan had constantly threatened to score they finally went ahead following a superb bout of inter-passing in midfield. Liedholm-Schiaffino-Grillo-Schiaffino, a feint to pass — a change of pace and Schiaffino eased his way through. With four defenders on his heels an the Madrid 'keeper on his way out to meet him, Schiaffino casually put the ball in the net. Fifteen minutes from time, Madrid moved as a unit for the first time in the match to provide Di Stefano with a chance to level the scores, but still it was all Milan. Another brilliant move in the centre left Grillo with a scoring chance and again the Italians were ahead, but though they were vastly superior on the day they were not to win.

Generally Schiaffino is not a scorer though the goals he does score are usually worth remembering. It is in midfield, where the game is fiercest that Schiaffino is invaluable and in a difficult situation he has few equals. Never an aggressive type of player, the slim, will-o-the-wisp Uruguayan succeeds on sheer skill; a bewildering change of pace, an ice cool brain and delicate, almost fragile ball control.

It is in his ball play that Schiaffino provides an extraordinary contrast to the majority of European players who seem by comparison to be playing in kipper boxes. Schiaffino's touch is so finely tempered that he seems to caress and cosset the ball rather than kick it. Like Matthews, when passing and even shooting he appears not to exert himself at all — merely stroking the ball to despatch it on its way.

A MONACO EMBARRASSMENT

Success for Monaco in the French Championship could have its problems says

JERRY WEINSTEIN

IT was a pleasant surprise over Easter to have England's football prestige abroad upheld at youth level by the success of Chelsea in the Cannes Tournament. This event is now a hardy annual and Chelsea were anxious to do well since in the last two years they were winners and runners-up.

It was also most agreeable to alight upon the two Richards — Foss and Spence — who assist manager Ted Drake in handling the club's teams and Chelsea boss Joe Mears who considers that these tournaments afford an important opportunity to meet foreign teams under non-English conditions.

As Mr. Mears put it to me: "We learn a lot from these tournaments; at the very least we gain the experience of what to expect when we meet foreign sides!"

Chelsea, who included several players who are already professionals and two Youth Internationals (Harris and Murray), won the 1961 Cannes Tournament in almost summer weather against the strong opposition of under-19 Youth sides from Juventus of Turin, Barcelona, Prague, Frankfurt, Vienna and two French clubs, Monaco and Cannes. After defeating Barcelona in a tough match, Chelsea disposed of Monaco and in the Final, the local side Cannes.

Richard Foss was somewhat critical of some of the youth sides which, though clearly lacking the key players necessary, adopted the 4-2-4 formation so fashionable at the moment. I am inclined to agree with him but on the other hand there is much to be said for the impetus given a side when it plays to a new system.

For me personally, then, it was a happy footballing Easter renewing old associations, for I remember my days as a war pensioner and faithful follower of Chelsea in the late 1940's and early 1950's. Although Mrs. Metcalf (the great lady of Chelsea's office) was not there nor Ted Drake himself, the presence of the latter's son, a strong full-back who has obvious talent if still a little raw, and the two Richards was enough to bring back a flood of memories.

There must be something in the Southern climate, for this year it is the South of France which is walking away with the honours. Monaco remain, if precariously, at the head of the championship. Should they be finally displaced the unneighbourly act of Nice in thrashing them 6-0 in April will not be forgotten!

Montpellier, leading the Second Division, will surely be promoted and they also reached the semi-final of the Cup only to lose to Nimes, another club from the sunny south.

Perhaps the sun has also encouraged applications to join the French League. Up to the closing date four clubs were candidates: Avignon, Antibes-Juan-les-Pins, Sete, once the glory of French football, and last of all, from the Island of Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon, S.C. Bastia.

One of these will be nominated to take the place of Red Star, expelled earlier in the season for bribing players. It is even possible that a reformed Red Star, under entirely new directors, will apply to rejoin.

Such is the climate of French opinion that their 2-0 defeat in Madrid by Spain on Easter Sunday was greeted almost as a triumph. It is true that the French were severely handicapped: firstly by an early injury to Kopa; moreover the team was newly composed of players from no less than eight clubs and this could hardly be considered an advantage. So much for my advice last month!

But it is fair to report that the French "B" side (which also lost 2-0 to the Spaniards the same day) was made up of seven Monaco players including the goalkeeper, the two wing-halves and the inside-forward trio. With Monaco centre-half Ludo playing his first game for France's "A" side and Roy in the same team at centre-forward the impression is that nonetheless selector George Verriest suddenly realised that Monaco were not after all leaders of the Championship by inadvertency.

Success in the Championship for Monaco would, by the way, raise a sticky problem which is already having its first public echoes.

Monaco is *not* part of France, though the anomaly of the club playing in the French League is accepted without much reflection. It is not, however, considered altogether appropriate that the team of an independent sovereign state, the Principality of Monaco, should represent France in the European Cup.

What, said a French journalist friend to me when we discussed the matter, would you say if Cardiff City were to represent England in the European Cup?

My reply was perhaps cowardly: "I have a hunch Racing will win the Championship."

Hassan Akesbi (left) Nimes' Morocco-born centre-forward would be a certainty for France if he was eligible for selection. Twenty-six years old, Akesbi is a slippery eel in front of goal and has a repertoire of tricks above the average.

Will there be May-day celebrations for the England team asks ***KENNETH WOLSTENHOLME***

Towards the end of March, Holland met Belgium in an international in Amsterdam and the Dutch defeated their neighbours 6-2. Picture above shows the Dutch pressing hard in front of Belgium's goal. Scorers were, for Holland: Kruiver 2, Groot (H.) 2, Moulijn and Swart. For Belgium: Paeschen and Van Himst. (P.A.I.)

NOW A REAL TEST FOR THE ENGLISH

I HAVE packed my bag for my annual May trip around Europe with fear and trepidation.

My itinerary takes in Spain - Wales (Madrid, May 18); Portugal - England (Lisbon, May 21); Italy - England (Rome, May 24); Austria - England (Vienna, May 27); Hungary - Wales (Budapest, May 28); the European Cup Final (Berne, May 31).

One would have thought that anyone following the present England side would have done so with confidence, but my fear and trepidation is not caused by the England players, it is caused by the England supporters.

England have had a wonderful season. Since that 2-0 defeat in Budapest last May, the new-look England team has brushed aside Northern Ireland 5-2, Luxembourg 9-0, Spain 4-2, Wales 5-1 and Scotland 9-3.

By any standards, that is a formidable record. Now May brings the four games against continental countries, three of them away from home and one of them a World Cup game. There is no reason why Johnny Haynes and his men should not face every one of them with confidence.

But already there are ominous rumblings in England. Already England are being hailed as the World Cup winners. One newspaper, after the Scotland match, stated categorically that England were now among the top four nations in the world.

Yet what happens if Italy, Austria and — above all — Portugal do not provide them with four victories? Then the moans and groans will start all over again. One block of people will sneer that England are just no good except against weak opposition. Another block will think up all sorts of flimsy excuses for defeat.

It is the old British habit of blowing hot when you win, freezing cold when you lose. Though supposed to have the calm, Northern European temperament, the English are so erratic in their soccer reactions.

Few people have yet stopped to think whether England's present side is really of world class. They have just asumed it because of five straight victories.

To these raging optimists, the fact that Luxembourg were beaten 9-0 puts England in Brazil's class. The fact that Luxembourg never play matches against "A" sides except in the World Cup, that the team the English professionals defeated has been thrashed by the amateurs from France and Holland and well nigh slaughtered by Holland "B", never enters the calculations.

These people are just not giving the present England side a chance. In the five during-the-season internationals the team has run into superb form. But now it faces its sternest test.

Fortunately the players know it. So does Walter Winterbottom. So do the selectors.

They all hope, of course, for another four victories. But if we are fair and rational, we cannot expect England to return with four wins.

If they do it will be an incredibly good performance, for both Portugal and Austria now have good sides and the English are likely to be seriously affected by the heat in Rome.

In fact Gigi Peronace told me: "England have a good team now. But I don't think it will win in Rome. It will find the heat trying and that slight advantage will give Italy the victory".

If Gigi is right England could finish the tour with no more than two points from three games, because a draw in both Lisbon and Vienna will be an excellent showing.

Will it, though, satisfy those who have been carried away with their optimism and are just ready to be plunged back into the depths of despair. I do not think it will. They will call for changes, proclaim that this proves we are heading for disaster — or they will blame the referee.

How ridiculous — and how unfair to the players.

Portugal will, I think, provide the hardest match. Not so long ago their football was laughable and you will remember May 25, 1947 when Tommy Lawton, Tom Finney and Co. thrashed them 10-0 at Lisbon.

Since then their football has been improving all the time, as the results of matches against England show. In 1950 England only won 5-3 in Lisbon. A year later, in a Festival of Britain match, it was 5-2 for England at Everton. Then, in 1955, Portugal won 3-1 in Lisbon and were unlucky to lose 2-1 at Wembley in 1958.

Portugal has modelled her football on the Brazilian lines and the way Benfica have played in the European Cup this season is enough indication of the country's prowess.

The improvement has been gradual but steady. In 1957 Portugal won only one of her seven internationals. In 1958 she lost to both Spain and England — both games by the odd goal.

Then came 1959, with victories over Scotland and East Germany (twice) and defeats, all narrow ones, by Switzerland, Sweden and France.

Last year, Portugal even beat Yugoslavia, although they lost the return match.

The English defence will have to cope with fast, dainty ball play, and the Portuguese have now learned to shoot. It is improbable that the England forwards will be given so much room as Scotland gave them.

Confidence in the England team is justified, but it should be realised that one point in Lisbon will be a good performance.

Austria, too, will be no pushover. Remember that four days after England's headline-making victory over Spain, Austria beat Di Stefano and company even more easily and in conditions which were perfect for Spain.

The tragedy, of course, is that Austria, as Eric Batty has explained in previous issues of WORLD SOCCER, did not enter for the World Cup because the team was having a bad run.

Then came an improvement as sensational as England's and Austria are now in the middle of a run of success. Only recently they beat Switzerland, away 5-0.

So on this European tour, I hope all the fans in England will remember that the England team is facing stiff opposition and there will be no need for tears if the 100% record goes.

The Queen Victoria club

The Westminster Royals — Back row (left to right): Richie Valentin, Jim Cowie, Ron Paton, Gordon Stewart, Gogie Stewart. Middle row (left to right): Eddie Bak, John Swan, Jack James, Neil Gallagher, John Woods. Front row (left to right): Al Green, Stu Crossan, Merv Schweitzer, Bob Lewis (capt.), Buster Cairns.

Canada's top club prepares to defend their title

writes ***JEFF CROSS***

EIGHT times soccer champions of Canada — that is the proud boast of Westminster Royals, the team from New Westminster, British Columbia.

Ever since 1928 when the Dominion Cup, emblematic of Canadian soccer supremacy, first came to the "Royal City" of New Westminster (so named because it received its charter from Queen Victoria) the Royals have seldom failed to make a good showing in the Cup competition.

The team's triumphs came in 1928, 1930, 1931, 1936, 1953, 1955, 1958 and 1960. Right now the team is preparing to defend its championship in the face of fierce competition from the new professional league in Eastern Canada and the strong semi-pro National League there.

The strong rivalry between East and West in Canada is only one of the reasons for Royals determination to retain the Cup. The New Westminster team is an odds-on choice to win the championship of the Pacific Coast Soccer League and a "double" would be akin, in small measure at least, to the League Cup double in England.

In addition, the League champions will take part in the first Pacific International Championship in May, against the League champions from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Mexico City. The championship takes place in Los Angeles.

The Royals team has a happy blend of English and Scottish "imports" and native-born Canadians, the latter being products of British Columbia's fine juvenile and junior training programme. In the full team-strength of the Royals who won the Dominion Cup in 1960 were seven former Scots, two Englishmen and six Canadians.

Will the FIFA ban be lifted?

Latest Australian news by ***ANDREW DETTRE***

IF Australia's suspension from FIFA is lifted, as rumours hold, the occasion will be celebrated with the visit of an FA touring team to Sydney. This may be led by captain-coach Tom Finney and could include such fine players as Britain's Olympic goalkeeper Mike Pinner, Fulhalm's Bobby Brown and Jim Lewis. The Englishmen would come to Sydney after a New Zealand tour and, considering the colossal rise in standards, could expect a great battle.

There is also some talk of a visit by Real Madrid, perhaps in August. This is conditional of a financial agreement as well as the lifting of the FIFA ban. Interest in the fabulous Madrid team is such that Sydney's largest arena, the Cricket Ground could easily be filled to its 60,000 capacity.

The flood of European players to Australia, mainly to Sydney, has continued in the past months.

Latest arrivals from England include one-time "wonder boy" Alick Jeffrey and Fulham's Johnny Bond, both of whom joined Prague.

Jeffrey is still rather overweight and somewhat slow but his ball-control and distribution clearly show his class. The Italian-managed APIA club of Sydney also received a batch of new players, all from Scotland. Vernon Wentzel of Kilmarnock, Dave Fagan of Dumbarton and others can now teach their colleagues the famous Scottish carpet-passing game.

Other highly publicised arrivals from Europe included two young international stars from Israel, Moshe Chaldi and Raffi Levy, both of whom now play with the Sydney Hakoah team. Levy's name may be familiar even to the English public as he scored two great goals to the Young England side at Tel Aviv last year when the Israelis won 4-nil.

Most clubs received the news of the possible re-entry to the FIFA without delirious joy. To them it means the end of the era when players from all parts of the world could be signed on and used without any transfer arrangements.

However, it is more than likely that the Australian FA will press the FIFA into granting some concessions in the future, namely allowing bona-fide migrant players to come out here and play without any fuss.

The various pre-competition cup tournaments have ended in all States on a high note. Attendance records reached all-time highs and a double-header programme in the quarter-finals in Sydney was watched by 12,000 spectators — in rain. It is felt that 1961 will see the first 20,000-plus league game attendances at least in Sydney and Melbourne.

FOOTBALL IN EIRE IS PASSING THROUGH ONE OF ITS MOST TESTING PERIODS AND EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO REVIVE INTEREST

ITALIANS WILL PLAY IN EIRE

EIRE'S football starved populace were surprised and delighted at the news from Merrion Square, that the Italian League would play in Dublin during 1962. Recently the Eire League Management Committee accepted an invitation to visit Italy next autumn.

The gate receipts from each game, will I understand be retained by the home association and treasurer Paddy Casey is very pleased with the arrangement. If the Italian League including John Charles do not tax the capacity of Dalymount Park it is time to close the soccer shop in Eire.

This will be Eire's third league venture outside the British Isles; they played two games in Germany during 1955 (writes **Tom Muldowney**)

It is of course the first Irish-Italy league game, although the two nations have already met in the International arena.

At Turin in 1926 the Irish Free State, as they were then known, faced their fifth International, having won three of the four played. A fine start by a nation new to the tense atmosphere of International competition.

The Italians, however, exposed the limitations of the Irish team who failed to score and were soundly defeated 3-0.

The return game took place at Lansdowne Road and in an effort to avenge the defeat of the previous year the Irish Free State introduced, for the first time, Irishmen with English club. This innovation made no difference, the Italians repeated their success in a game best remembered for Bob Fulham's free kick, that knocked a defender unconscious.

So ended the Irish-Italy alliance, now thirty-four years later it is to be renewed. Indeed hopes are high that the league series will prove a stepping stone to the resumption of full internationals.

Eire's Inter-League programme, over the years has been rather restricted. Starting in 1924 with a game against the Welsh League they played sixteen times up to 1937, with the Welsh and Irish Leagues supplying the opposition.

The highlight of the series came in 1929, when the crack Scottish League, including some of the immortals from the land of the thistle, were humbled at Dalymount Park by the best eleven ever to wear the green and white.

At this time Eire were affiliated to the F.I.F.A. but ignored by the home associations. As a result, an "open door" existed between them, through which players came and went as they pleased without the necessity of transfer formalities.

This situation continued until the sensational arrival in 1946, of Scottish International centre-forward Jock Dodds to play for Shamrock Rovers. The action of the burly Scotsman sparked off a controversy that ended with the Glasgow conference of 1947.

That meeting, attended by an Irish delegation, headed by the late J. L. Brennan solved many perplexing problems, it closed the "open door", and gave Eire a regular place in the Inter-League calendar.

It is a moot point, whether the closed door did Eire soccer a service. Promising players continued to cross the channel, the only difference being, that English clubs paid dearly for them. Clubs in Eire living on a shoe-string income, found themselves unable to sign players from the Football League because of the transfer fees. As a result personalities like Alf Peachey, Tom Priestly, Dixie Dean to mention but a few, disappeared from the Irish scene, never to be replaced. Eire football in general, and the League team in particular were the poorer for their departure.

Excluding trips to Belfast, which could hardly be called "away games", the Eire League have played nineteen games on foreign soil, gaining only one victory: at Llanelly over the Welsh League in 1932. The rest have been a terrible tale of defeat. Sixteen in all, with a goal tally of eight for, and eighty-three against.

What chance then have Eire's part-timers of improving their dismal record when they have their first joust with the Italians next autumn? Very little it seems, if the present method of team selecting is retained and unless a better pre-match preparation is introduced. Over the years the league selectors have been subjected to a lot of criticism; accusations of using the league team as a shop window for the transfer market, of club favourites taking preference over ability and of soccer politics playing too big a part in the simple task of picking eleven men to wear the green shirt.

When one considers how limited is the selectors field, they pick from a twelve team league, it must be conceded that their task, always difficult, must at times be impossible. For the most part they do a good job, for they realise better than most that Eire soccer in its present condition could ill afford such machiavellism.

For the Italian game at least, a panel of twenty players should be selected now, and brought together at various times during the summer, for tactical talks, ball practise, in conditions (we hope) similar to that expected in Italy, and above all to get to know each other's style of play. Too many league teams have failed for want of a better understanding among players, often playing together for the first time.

Team work is the basis of success, there is no substitute for skill, and two of Eire's leading coaches Jimmy Collins (St. Patricks) and Paddy Coad of Shamrock Rovers, and Waterford fame, have proved the truth of such statements, by the success of their teams over the years. These men should be given a free hand with the league side, they have the ability to turn it into a team to be respected by the most famous leagues in the world. Otherwise Eire will have nothing to offer but honest endeavour and this is not enough in a game no longer just a sport, but an international language, spoken with perfection in every corner of the earth.

The League Committee cannot hope to trade on the fame won on foreign fields by the International team. The home based players must write their own chapter in the football storybook.

Drumcondra are league champions, and next season's European Cup contenders. They finished one point in front of St. Patricks Ath., with Waterford in third place. Cork Celtic, who put in a great winning run to beat Dundalk and Limerick for fourth place qualified for the Top Four Independent Cup competition. The Cork team have finished in the first four for the past six years, winning the "Indo" Cup on three occasions.

The author of the feature on these pages casts his mind back over the years since the last war, picks out those teams he considers outstanding and attempts to place them in their relative positions. Come back with him and re-live those tremendous days of yesteryear in this absorbing commentary.

They changed the shape of soccer

says ***ERIC BATTY***

WITHIN a few moments of the final whistle that ended the 1958 World Cup final, I was drawn into a discussion which attempted to decide how the Brazilians would have fared against the Hungarians of 1954. Opinions were varied, though this must be expected when more than one person casts his vote.

My own assessment of the two sides under discussion was that the Hungarians would have beaten Brazil by three clear goals and nothing that I have seen or thought since has made me change that view.

From this starting point the mind inevitably travels over the years, picking out the outstanding teams and attempting to place them in their relative positions. Soon we have a host of teams who could all lay a fair claim to the "best ever" tag. Some of those who would find a place on my list for example are the Hungarians of 1953-54, England of the early post war years, Germany and Uruguay of 1954, the present Real Madrid and since they started this trend of thought, Brazil of 1958.

All these teams were outstanding sides and included many outstanding names. Each played to their own particular system, which, while being perfectly suited to them was often copied by many other less skilful sides; each contributed something to the development of the game in so far as they were among the first or last to show us their own particular system.

England of 1946-48 made numerous team changes, many of which seemed totally unnecessary, and which, looking back, probably stemmed from the now well-buried belief that a player is finished at thirty! The eleven which I would take as the best of that period is Swift; Scott, Hardwick; Soo, Franklin, Mercer; Matthews, Carter, Lawton, Hagan, Smith (L.).

A brilliant goalkeeper and a magnificent half-back line did much to hide what now seems to have been an ordinary pair of full-backs. But if we have seen English backs since with a great deal more poise and polish than the two nominated, the earlier pair were strong and efficient.

The English system at that time was the orthodox WM: three backs, a very firm base in midfield built by the two withdrawn inside-forwards and the wing-halves who all moved up and down with the play coupled with an attacking policy which relied for goals rather too much on one man. This player, an outstanding goalgetter, and perhaps the last of a long line of really successful spearhead centre-forwards was Tommy Lawton. Brilliant in the air and equally efficient with his feet, Lawton scored many goals with perfectly timed jumps to head goals that goalkeepers had trouble reaching with their hands; and an incredible ability to shoot hard and accurately on the turn.

Matthews on the right wing, and Smith, to a lesser extent on the other flank, played to Lawton — to find him with a well placed centre in the goalmouth inevitably meant goals; while in midfield Hagan and Carter provided a happy balance between sheer skill and controlled creative enthusiastic soccer. Hagan to me always seemed able to make the game go the way he wanted with a minimum of physical effort: a thoughtful elegant player with immaculate ball control.

Carter, on the other hand, was far more industrious. He wanted to be in the game all the time, and preferably in his opponents' half. Between Matthews and Lawton, Carter fitted perfectly, kept his partner well supplied with the ball, laid on many chances for Lawton and also scored more than his share himself.

On my basis of assessment that team included no less than five "great" players: Swift, Franklin, Mercer, Matthews and Carter.

The German team of 1954, winners of the World Cup after putting up a wonderful performance against the Hungarians at Berne, were the only other nominated team to play in the WM pattern. Even so they differed considerably from the English team just mentioned.

In Jupp Posipal Germany had a most talented right-back, while Kohlmeyer his partner was perhaps past his best. Intelligent and adaptable, Kohlmeyer used his experience to good advantage, and bearing in mind that both the wing-halves were strong and industrious rather than brilliant footballers perhaps he was, after all, an ideal choice.

In the centre, organising, covering and setting a glowing example was the most outstanding centre-back of his time — Werner Liebrich.

The hub of the German attack (indeed of the whole team) was their superb inside-left and captain, Fritz Walter. At 34 he was said to be past his peak, but none who saw him in action at Wankdorf will be prepared to accept that. Walter was brilliant, and while his club-mate at right-half, Horst Eckel did a great deal of fetching and carry-

Though not in the class of their illustrious predecessors of 1954, the current Hungarian national eleven appears to have the foundations for a happier future. On the left, Hungary against England at the People's Stadium in 1960. England's goalkeeper Springett tips the ball over the crossbar during a goal-mouth scrimmage.

The story on these pages highlights outstanding teams since the war and, at this moment, the Czechs are enjoying one of their most successful in that period. The picture above shows Czechoslovakia's right-half Svatopluk Pluskal (No. 5) in stylish action. During 1960, the Czechs played six internationals, losing only one of them. Now 30-year-old, Pluskal, who holds more than 30 full caps, plays for Dukla Prague.

ing for him, he was the architect behind the German victory.

The power in the German attack was provided by outside-right Helmut Rahn, not perhaps the most polished nor even the best right-winger in that series, but certainly the most effective.

Strong, fast and direct Rahn was eager to cut in with or without the ball, and shot hard and accurately at the slightest opportunity. The Hungarians admitted after the final that they had been afraid of Rahn. They had cause to be.

At centre-forward Germany had Fritz Walter's brother Ottmar, a regular scorer, but far removed from the Lawton mould. Ottmar was not outstanding at any facet of the game, yet with general all-round ability he had the instinct for the goal chance and played an important part in the team's success.

So too did the other forwards Max Morlock at inside-right, and Hans Schaeffer on the left-wing. The Germans thought and moved intelligently; everybody worked; and while they played the ordinary WM, they played it better than any other side at that time. I placed only Liebrich and Fritz Walter in the "great" category!

For the football public of Western Europe, the Uruguayan team of 1954 provided an unusual experience. Like the Austrians they played to the old attacking centre-half system, and while Austria did beat the South Americans for third place, I was convinced that Uruguay were the better football team.

Goalkeeper Maspoli, and centre-back Santamaria were both outstanding, but no other defender could match the wonderful coloured wing-half Andrade. Nominally a right-half, Andrade played like a right-back in the Uruguayan system yet though he often moved up to join his own attack, I cannot recall him ever being caught out of position.

No matter how brilliantly the opposition attacked, Andrade seemed able to anticipate everything. Passes which would have left many defences flat footed were intercepted by Andrade who seemed at times incapable of making a mistake.

Playing the role of attacking centre-half, Uruguay had another notable performer in Varela. Combining the virtues of the best inside-forwards the defensive abilities of a first class wing-half, Varela controlled the midfield regions with almost machine-like efficiency.

Unfortunately for Uruguay he was injured and unable to play in the crucial semi-final against Hungary, and he was sorely missed. In attack the Uruguayans had a superb inside-left in Schiaffino, a fine outside-right Abbadie, and an outside-left Borges who it was said played far above himself in that series and never repeated that form afterwards.

At times the Uruguayans appeared to leave their goal unprotected as they swarmed into attack with seven or even eight players, yet with uncanny instinct they seemed able to anticipate the breakdown of their own moves, and in the instant before counter attacks developed, they were all racing back into their own half.

I made three Uruguayans "great" performers — Andrade, Varela and Schiaffino.

And now the Hungarians, whose fame has lingered longer than any of the other sides mentioned — perhaps because their rise to power coincided with a noticeable decline in the general European standards. Certainly they were an outstanding team — in my estimation, the finest international side I have ever seen.

The defence apart from Gyula Grosics in goal, was seldom more than ordinary, but the attack was usually so much in command of their matches that the weaknesses did not show.

With several great individuals in the side the Hungarians played a highly developed team game, which was built basically around the WM but with one important variation — a withdrawn centre-forward.

Nandor Hidegkuti was the man with this important role, yet at the right moment he could be just as effective in the spearhead part as he was adept at drawing opposing centre-halves into trouble.

Most of the Hungarian game was played in their own half, where by keeping play short and not attempting to break through towards goal they tried to lure their opponents' rearguard upfield.

When this was successful the Hungarians cut their opponents to ribbons, for after the backs had been drawn and were lying square across the pitch, Hidegkuti dropped back shouting for the ball; an unwitting centre-half moved up to cover him—and the way to goal was wide open.

At this moment the Hungarians really showed their qualities, for they had no less than four players, Bozsik, Kocsis, Hidegkuti and Puskas who were able to spot the chance and accurately deliver the long through pass; while all five forwards, depending on the circumstances, knew just when to go racing through the centre looking for the long through ball that put them away with a scoring chance.

I put five of the Hungarians among the "greats" — Grosics, Bozsik, Kocsis, Hidegkuti and Puskas.

The Brazilians of 1958 were more than a little fortunate to find themselves champions of the World after the series in Sweden, for there can be no doubt that they were vastly inferior to the team they had in 1950, and perhaps not even as good as their 1954 team.

Despite the fact that they had quite a few eye-catching forwards it was the Brazilian defence which was their strongest suit, and which had a decisive influence on their succes. Introducing for the first time in Europe the now well known, but little understood 4-2-4 they played with left-half Orlando as a full time defender and brought back their great inside-forward Didi to play in midfield.

● CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

This month, we continue with our detailed analysis of the various World Cup Groups edition). This time, Group IX comes under the microscopic study of GORDON JEFFERY Spain - Wales section will meet the winners of the African Zone. Next month, and every m similar detailed attention given to the other qualifying groups leading up to the Finals Soccer" exclusive which no discerning enthusiast will want

SPAIN SHOULD CLINCH TIE AGAINST WALES

Juan Segarra (above) normally the left-half and captain of C.F. Barcelona is 32 years old with close on thirty full Spanish international caps to his credit. He favours the tight defensive style of play and sends, rather than carries, the ball upfield. More recently, the Spanish national eleven has been dominated by players from the two ace club sides Real Madrid and Barcelona. The full Spanish record is outlined in detail on these two pages and their World Cup chances are assessed.

SPAIN

AFTER the 1959 season when Barcelona had won the Spanish League and Cup and Real Madrid retained the European Cup, Spanish fans used to joke that "Barcelona had the best side in Spain and Real in Europe".

But there was a hidden sting in the tail — where was the Spanish national side in the world rankings? Despite having been placed in favourable groups they had failed to qualify for either the 1954 or the 1958 World Cup final stages in Switzerland and Sweden respectively, and their overall results in other international matches flattered them because the opposition was often weak.

It is indeed one of football's ironies that Spain's national record has declined with the rise of its famous pair of club sides — Real Madrid and Barcelona. But few fans need to be reminded that the greatness of these two clubs has little to do with the play of Spanish-born players although these, as with Suarez, are beginning to come to the fore again.

Of course, not being born in Spain is no impediment to playing in the Spanish national side and no doubt the time will come when Puskas (a Hungarian national player) joins players like Di Stefano (an Argentinian international) and Kubala (both a Czech and a Hungarian international) in wearing the Spanish shirt. But for all the richness, the blend has not as yet been consistently right — and has always tasted better at home than abroad.

In the current competition Spain have already defeated Wales 2-1 in the first tie at Ninian Park and should consolidate this advantage in Madrid. There follows a final two-leg contest against the ultimate winners of the African zone.

The road to Chile looks clear for Spain and in Chile they can easily do better than many European countries who would master them in Europe. But this is not an article prophesying the future — instead it looks backwards at Spain's international record which began as recently as 1920 in the 6th Olympic Games held in Belgium.

Football had gained a footing in Spain before this — Real Madrid were formed in 1898 for example — but was for many years treated as the pastime of the "untouchables". True Spaniards remained faithful to the bullring.

The success of the Spanish football team in the 6th Olympics — they won matches against Denmark, Sweden, Italy and the Netherlands and lost only to the eventual Olympic champions, Belgium — did much to spread the appeal of football. These five matches in the summer of 1920 — played in the space of ten days which must be a record for a country making their international debut — were all played on neutral grounds (with home advantage to Belgium!) and another year passed before Spain played their first "home" international.

This too was against Belgium and on the 9th October, 1921, at Bilbao the Spaniards

RECORD OF THE COUNTRIES

SPAIN

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Arg'tina	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	3
Austria	3	2	0	1	12	9	2	1	0	1	1	3
Belgium	3	2	1	0	6	2	3	1	1	1	8	4
Brazil			—						—			
Bulgaria	1	1	0	0	13	0			—			
Chile			—				3	3	0	0	10	2
Czechs	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	3
Denmark			—						—			
England	3	2	1	0	8	4	3	0	0	3	4	15
France	5	4	0	1	16	3	6	3	1	2	18	9
Germ. (W)	2	0	1	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hungary	1	1	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
N. Ire'd	1	1	0	0	6	2						
R. Ire'd	4	2	1	1	9	3	4	2	1	1	13	6
Italy	5	2	2	1	6	5	4	1	2	1	4	5
Ne'lands			—						—			
Peru			—				1	1	0	0	3	1
Poland	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	4	2
Portugal	10	10	0	0	40	5	12	4	6	2	21	21
Scotland	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	4
Sweden	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Swit'land	4	3	1	0	12	7	5	4	1	0	15	4
Turkey	1	1	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
Uruguay			—						—			
U.S.A.			—						—			
Y'slavia	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
	49	35	8	6	151	52	55	23	15	17	107	84

WALES

	HOME						AWAY					
	P	W	D	L	F	A	P	W	D	L	F	A
Austria	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2
Belgium	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
Brazil			—						—			
Czechs	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
E. Germ.	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
England	34	4	9	21	35	90	37	7	4	26	39	105
France			—				3	0	1	2	3	9
Hungary			—						—			
N. Ire'd	34	18	8	8	92	42	34	14	7	13	61	70
R. Ire'd			—				1	1	0	0	3	2
Israel	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Mexico			—						—			
Portugal	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	2	3
Scotland	37	9	10	18	46	85	37	5	6	26	40	111
Sweden			—						—			
Swit'land	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Y'slavia	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	5
	113	37	27	49	192	227	120	28	18	74	154	318

s (Group VI was featured in the last in which the ultimate winners of the nonth after that, there will be further in Chile next year. It is a "World to miss.

SECOND

gained a two-nil revenge for the defeat of the previous year. And they continued to win home internationals — and most of their "away" ones — until 1928 when they could only draw with Italy. But the following year Spain were definitely back on the winning trail with successive victories over Portugal (5-0), France (8-1) and, most meritorious of all, England (4-3) — the first victory over England by a non-British side.

In all these matches one name shines above that of all other Spanish players — Zamora. This great goalkeeper was in the first Spanish international side and kept without a break in the next 31 matches — I ignore in Spain's record their three matches played in the 1928 Olympics. The professional element in the game in many countries was by then too obvious to be ignored and Spain omitted players like Zamora from their side — Italy similarly left some of her leading players at home.

The first international match that Zamora missed was against Portugal in 1930 but he was between the sticks again for the next engagement — against Italy who were a tougher nut to crack.

In fact Spain had to be content with a draw against them, as they had again a week later when they entertained for the first time the Irish Free State (now the Republic of Ireland). Then before the year (1931) closed they came to England — and lost 7-1!

Viewed in historical perspective it seems clear now that the Spaniards, and particularly Zamora, were the victims of their own unpredictable and nervous temperaments that day. Certainly four days later in Dublin they seemed a different side when beating the Irish Free State by five goals to nil — but without the unhappy Zamora.

The great goalkeeper was back again the year later however and continued to appear until February 1936 — maybe he would have played again, although the faithful Blasco for so long his understudy actually played in two subsequent 1936 games, but now the land of Spain was rent with revolt and there was no time for football for many years.

A final word about Zamora, who in the course of the 34 matches before the England game had let in only 27 goals; he was in goal for Barcelona when they won the Spanish Cup in 1920 (the year of his first international appearance) and for Madrid when they won the Spanish Cup in 1936 (the year of his last international appearance).

After the Spanish War, international football was resumed in 1941 with matches against Portugal and Switzerland. The results I have included in Spain's record of matches below but I have not included the three matches played against France, Germany and Italy in 1942 for obvious reasons.

With the ending of the Second World War a fuller international programme has been possible although there are many countries Spain have yet to meet — the current qualifying games against Wales bring these two countries in opposition for the first time. Curiously for a country with lingual and racial links with many South American countries, Spain have only recently come into deliberate (as distinct from Olympic or World Cup fixtures) contact with them on the playing field.

Their general record, shown below, is a good one but it shows a weakness against strong opposition away from home. Some readers may also note a discrepancy between the Spain and Portugal record and the Portugal and Spain record given last month.

The Portugal record books show a full international between the two countries played in May, 1927. In fact on that day the full Spanish eleven were playing Italy in Bologna and it was a "B" side that played in Madrid against the full Portugal side — and won, incidentally. The Portugal record of last month should be amended.

WALES

WALES played their first international match in 1876 — against Scotland, three years later they met England for the first time, and Ireland in 1882. They continued to play regularly against these three countries — and had their greatest triumphs between 1932-34 when they won the British International Championship two seasons running.

It was during this period that Wales made

● *continued on page 35*

and on neutral grounds

SPAIN

NEUTRAL

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Belgium	1	0	0	1	1	3
Brazil	2	1	0	1	4	7
Chile	1	1	0	0	2	0
Denmark	1	1	0	0	1	0
England	1	1	0	0	1	0
Italy	4	1	1	2	3	3
Netherlands	1	1	0	0	3	1
Sweden	2	1	0	1	3	4
Turkey	1	0	1	0	2	2
Uruguay	1	0	1	0	2	2
U.S.A.	1	1	0	0	3	1
	16	8	3	5	25	23

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	120	66	26	28	283	159	65.83

WALES

NEUTRAL

	P	W	D	L	F	A
Brazil	1	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary	2	1	1	0	3	2
Mexico	1	0	1	0	1	1
Sweden	1	0	1	0	0	0
	5	1	3	1	4	4

	P	W	D	L	F	A	%
Grand Total:	238	66	48	124	350	549	37.81

Arsenal's half-back, Mel Charles (above) has made a successful return to the Welsh international team following his unfortunate knee injury. This particular photograph shows him beating Blackburn Rovers' inside-left Eddie Thomas during an English First Division match at Highbury. (P.A.I.)

Denis Law stands on the threshold of real greatness reveals **LESLIE SMITH**

MAN WITH THE VITAL URGE FOR VICTORY ...

AT first glance, one of the names most surprisingly missing from the *France Football* ratings published earlier was that of Denis Law. His transfer for a record British fee of £53,000, his vogue with press and public in both Scotland and England and his dynamic style of play have made him one of the most discussed players in Britain.

On closer examination, Law's lack of mention becomes more understandable. He has played abroad five times, but seldom at his best and was on the winning side only once. At home his one match against European opposition was in Scotland's humiliation by Poland at Hampden in May 1960 and this was probably his poorest international performance. While at home, therefore, Law has been labelled with every imaginable term of praise, he appears to have been largely discounted in Europe. Neither estimate seems quite balanced and this article is an attempt both to describe his development and assess his potentialities.

Technically, Law at 21 has already the apparatus of an outstanding player. He is an accurate passer of the ball with both feet, shoots and heads strongly, has electric acceleration and does not lack stamina. In addition he has such vital mental characteristics as courage and the will to win. Finally, he has on the field what can only be called presence. It is not so much that he cannot be ignored as that he positively attracts attention. When he is on the ball the crowds are agog to see what Denis the Menace will do next. He seldom seems to play badly and occasionally turns in performances — like his six goals in sixty-odd minutes in this year's F.A. cup-tie against Luton — that stick in the memory. Law has no gimmicks, but he must be one of the most flamboyant personalities in the history of the game.

He remains, nevertheless, something of an enigma. For one so young his style of play has undergone a remarkable number of transitions. As a teenage inside-forward with Huddersfield Town and in his first international against Wales at Cardiff in 1958, Law was essentially a fetcher and carrier. His passing was neat, but not especially imaginative, and at club level he had a poor goal scoring record. He preferred, in short, to play behind the forward line. In his second international appearance a few weeks later, however, Law's pre-occupation with defence led to the celebrated skirmish with Blanchflower.

The Irish captain, a brilliant wing-half and the central intelligence of the team, was famed for his initiative in launching attacks; Law set out to prevent him doing so. Blanchflower tried to shake off Law's terrier-like attentions by wandering, but everywhere that Danny went Denis followed. So Blanchflower was largely subdued, but at what a cost, for Law was hardly ever seen in attack which is, after all, an inside-forward's prime function.

This wayward tendency of Law's continued in his next few international appearances. He seemed to want to do everyone else's work and was as often to be found at left-back as inside-forward. There were fine touches still in his play, but on analysis his effective contribution to these games seemed slight. For example, in his eight full international appearances up to and including that against Poland, he scored only two goals.

A Polish spokesman, asked his opinion of Law, said simply "we were disappointed — he looked a very tired boy" and at the time it seemed well judged. Was Law, with his hunger for the ball, taking too much out of himself; or was it merely the temporary loss of form that affects all precocious players; or again, was there some fatal flaw in his footballing make-up that prevented him realising his talent?

In any case Law was dropped by the Scottish selectors during the close season European tour and for the first home international of the 1960-61 season against Wales. In the meantime, however, he had been transferred to Manchester City after keen competition for his services, and Mr. L. J. McDowall, his new manager, thoughtfully set out to curb Law's footlooseness. He was strictly instructed to play as a spearhead, and even sometimes fielded at centre-forward. Suddenly, goals came, and Law began to look a far more productive player.

He was able to continue in this role when recalled to the Scottish team against Ireland last November, for he and Brand, the inside-left, had as their centre Young (then of Hearts, now Everton), a player who likes to lie deep and ply his inside men with passes. Law had his most effective game yet for Scotland. Seldom was he seen in his own half of the field and with his energies channelled into attack, he plagued the Irish defence throughout the match.

It would be easy to infer that Law's talents had at last found their natural bent, but it is doubtful if this is the case. Besides his appearances in full internations, Law has taken part in many minor representative games and it is instructive to consider his play in Under-23 matches especially. When fielded with players of his own age rather than amongst fully seasoned professionals it is easier to pick out his particular capabilities. What often appeared to be aimless wanderings in senior internationals became inspired generalship in Under-23 games.

A fine example was his performance against England at Ibrox in 1960. He was irrepressible, turning up here, there, and everywhere, driving his team on to a three goal lead just after the interval. But his fearsome efforts took their toll and as Denis faded so England rallied to draw 4-4. It is apparent from this, and other more recent matches, however, that Law's use as a striker has to some extent been imposed upon him, and that he himself has an altogether wider conception of inside-forward play. He seems to have a strong natural urge to dominate the whole field.

This is a most unusual characteristic. If inside-forward play is broken down into the elements of scoring, scheming, and retrieving, it can be said generally that most players of international class combine two of these functions — though there are notable examples of specialisation, such as Greaves and Fontaine, who are primarily goalscorers. The inside-forward who tries to overtake all three functions, however, is rare. This is not surprising, for the mental and physical demands of doing so are formidable and it practically amounts to directing the whole team. Only one contemporary player — the peerless Di Stefano — could be said to have managed such a task successfully.

These observations are not, of course, intended to draw invidious comparisons between Di Stefano and Law, but to indicate the standards that Law sets himself. Until now his play has too often lacked shape and co-ordination and he has not been an easy player to fit into a team. He is not selfish in the usual sense but the eccentricities of his game make him a difficult partner for more systematic players. There seems to be some danger, in fact, that Law's undoubted talents may be frittered away and that he will never quite fulfil himself. On the other hand, if he can better organise these talents there is no doubt that he will become a footballer of the highest class, one around whom, as general, a whole team might be built.

It must not be forgotten that Law has packed a wealth of experience into a few years, and that he has not yet properly matured. The next two or three years, with the 1962 World Cup ahead, are likely to be crucial ones in his development, and it will be interesting to watch his progress.

Manchester City's Scottish international inside-forward Denis Law (left) is a young man with the apparatus of an outstanding player. He is an accurate passer of the ball with both feet, shoots and heads strongly and does not lack stamina.
(Photo: Hanney.)

In these days of high finance in football, Queen's Park still cling proudly, defiantly, to their amateur status

writes ***KEN MONTGOMERY***

OLDEST CLUB IN SCOTLAND

LUDERE CAUSA LUDENDI — to play for the sake of playing. What an appropriate motto this is for Queen's Park, possibly the greatest amateur club the world has ever known. For these three Latin words sum up perfectly all that Queen's Park have ever stood for. Since they came into being in 1867, the game for the game's sake has been the slogan of this, Scotland's oldest club. Even in this day of high finance in football, of alleged soccer slavery among certain professional players, Queen's still cling proudly, defiantly to their amateur status.

But "the Spiders", as they have become known in and around Glasgow, are no longer luring Scotland's best young players into their great web — the magnificent Hampden Park. Somehow, sadly one feels, their name no longer has that same almost magnetic appeal to Scotland's soccer starlets that it once had.

Equally tragic, but hardly surprising, is that their results on the field of play have suffered. There was once a time when Queen's Park were a match for any side in Scotland — even for the "big two", Rangers and Celtic. In recent seasons, however, the general decline in playing standards has become increasingly obvious. For most of the 1960-61 season — the worst in their entire history from a playing point of view — Queen's, this great club steeped in tradition and honour, wallowed pitifully at the foot of the Scottish Second Division.

In the entire season they won fewer than a quarter of their competitive matches with the majority of their successes coming in the last few weeks of the season. Disastrous is the only term that can adequately describe the start they made to the campaign just ended. In their six League Cup matches — which, by tradition, open every football season in Scotland — they scored only two goals. Not surprisingly, they failed to take even one point from these games.

But worse was to follow. Queen's, great cup-fighters of yesteryear, were knocked out of the Scottish Cup in the first round, falling on their own spacious Hampden to the struggling Arbroath. Throughout the winter, League matches continued to be lost with alarming frequency. A great cloud of depression seemed to have settled over Hampden, blown there by that oft-quoted wind of change.

Had this been the fate of any other club — with the possible exception of Rangers and Celtic — little or nothing would have been thought of it. But Queen's Park, their great tradition forever in the minds of the Scottish football public, were never expected to crash so dramatically from the dizzy heights they once occupied to the lowly position they found themselves in last term. For years they had towered over Scottish soccer like a mountain over lower regions. Last season saw them right at the other end of the scale. Queen's had known triumph — now they were tasting tragedy.

Queen's, the fans recalled, are the club who have won the Scottish Cup ten times. Only two of their cup final appearances ended in defeat — each time by city neighbours, Celtic. Indeed, Queen's Park did in the Scottish Cup what Real Madrid have done in the European Cup in recent times, or almost, for they lifted the trophy in the first three seasons it was put up for competition. Just to prove that it was no fluke, they repeated the "hat-trick" in 1881, '82 and '83. For eight seasons around this time, they did not even concede a goal!

One of Queen's Park's most promising players was Scottish amateur international centre-forward Max Murray. He joined them as a schoolboy and scored a hat-trick on his Scottish League debut against Cowdenbeath. During the 1955-56 season he turned professional with Glasgow Rangers and became one of their leading scorers. A native of Falkirk he was once with Camelon Juniors.

They almost won the F.A. Cup, too, for in successive seasons they fought their way to the final, only to be defeated each time by the then all-conquering Blackburn Rovers. These defeats came in 1884 and 1885 — but there was to be no third successive appearance. In the following year they lost by 3-0 to Preston North End, the game ended in a riot, and Queen's never again participated in the F.A. Cup.

So they bowed out of this particular tournament in a blaze of controversy, just as they had caused a stir by holding the mighty Wanderers to a 0-0 draw in the year they entered the tournament. That was in season 1871-72. After holding the English "invaders", however, they had to forfeit the tie . . . because they simply could not afford to travel south to London for the replay.

No longer interested in the English Cup, Queen's continued to make their mark in Scottish soccer circles, however — and to provide their professional rivals with a constant flow of top-class football talent. It was at Hampden that Jack Harkness, goalkeeper of the famous "Wembley Wizards", first came to prominence before he was transferred to Hearts. The "Wee Blue Devil", Alan Morton, that great left-winger of Rangers and Scotland fame, was another whose first love was Queen's.

Then there was the great J. B. McAlpine! An Englishman, "J. B." was one of the finest inside-forwards Scottish football has ever known. He was a wonderful servant to Queen's Park and he was rewarded for his loyalty with two Scottish League Caps. Great names, all of them . . . but then Queen's were always an outstanding club.

Why, then, have they been so unsuccessful in the last few seasons? What is the real reason for their poor performances on the field of play? Have Queen's passed the high noon in their history? Unfortunately, the Committee who run Queen's Park are not prepared to offer answers, explanations — or excuses. "The Committee regret that they are unable to assist," is the polite but firm way they have of disposing with such queries.

The real decline in the Hampden fortunes seems to date back to the 1957-58 season, when they were relegated from the First Division with a meagre 9 points from a possible total of 68. The great Mount Florida arena, which can accomodate around 130,000 spectators quite comfortably, has been housing "crowds" of around 1,500, often even fewer. It is hardly surprising that the eerie silence from vast, empty terracings has had an unsettling effect on the players.

Fortunately, the Queen's Park Committee are not taking things lying down. In deciding, at last, to instal floodlighting at Hampden Park, at an estimated cost of £60,000, they have made it clear that they consider there *is* a future for Queen's. Hampden houses the majority of Scotland's "show" games and it is from these matches that much of the club's revenue comes.

The youth of Scots football, needs a thriving Queen's Park. For they are a unique part of soccer in Scotland — a club who, despite the obsequies that have been prepared for them from time to time, still fight determinedly on, firmly believing in their motto: *Ludere Causa Ludendi* — to play for the sake of playing.

A study in contrasts. Bangu's Ferreira breaks through two Kilmarnock defenders in final game of the American Challenge Cup sponsored by the International Soccer League at New York's Polo Grounds. Bangu beat Kilmarnock, 2-0.

***ERIC CHARLESON** reports from New York on the second U.S. International League*

Ten Britons star in the New York team

THE second U.S. International League — embracing sixteen of the world's most colourful club sides—will start just as this edition of the magazine appears on the news-stands. The first match is Turkey's Besiktas v. Eintracht at the New York Polo Grounds. It is a floodlight affair.

Last year, 12,000 supporters were present for the opening of the inaugural competition, but it is confidently anticipated that this current tournament will attract bigger crowds all round by virtue of the fact that the repute of the competitors and the way the two sections have worked out is much more exhilarating.

Once again, the New York Americans will contain precious few Americans. As I write, I understand that ten Britons and one Argentinian have agreed to represent the capital city of the United States. They are: Brian Harvey and John McGuigan of Newcastle United, Fred Middleton of Lincoln City, Harry Griffiths of Swansea Town, John McCole of Leeds United, Mike Tindall of Aston Villa, Alf Sherwood of Newport County, Mike Everitt and Laurie Brown, of Northampton Town — the Argentinian is Raul Secane, now with Real Betis of Sevilla, Spain.

Sherwood, who will be player-manager, and Everitt, formerly of Arsenal, both played for New York last summer. Whether this combination will be able to blend each other's style quickly enough to do any appreciable damage to such formidable teams as Everton, Dukla Prague and Kilmarnock, remains to be seen.

Unlike last time, the 1961 grand final will be decided on a two-game aggregate, with the winners of the first and second sections meeting first in Montreal on August 3, and again in New York on August 6. Should the scores be level after 180 minutes, the first to score in extra time in New York will be adjudged the winner.

Below are all the games in Section One. Dates for Section Two will be published next month.

MAY

17—Besiktas v. Eintracht (Polo Grounds); 20—N. Y. Americans v. Concordia (Polo Grounds); Bangu v. Dynamo (Polo Grounds); 23—Everton v. Concordia (Montreal) 24—Bangu v. Eintracht (Polo Grounds); 25—Everton v. Kilmarnock (Montreal); 27—N. Y. Americans v. Dynamo (Polo Grounds); Bangu v. Besiktas (Polo Grounds); 30—Besiktas v. N. Y. Americans (Polo Grounds); Kilmarnock v. Eintracht (Polo Grounds); Dynamo v. Concordia (Montreal).

JUNE

1—N. Y. Americans v. Kilmarnock (Montreal); Besiktas v. Concordia (Montreal); 4—Bangu v. N. Y. Americans (Polo Grounds); Everton v. Eintracht (Polo Grounds); 6—Concordia v. Kilmarnock (Montreal); 7—N. Y. Americans v. Eintracht (Polo Grounds); Everton v. Dynamo (Polo Grounds); 8—Besiktas v. Kilmarnock (Montreal); 10—Eintracht v. Dynamo (Polo Grounds); Bangu v. Everton (Polo Grounds); 14—Everton v. Besiktas (Polo Grounds); Dynamo v. Kilmarnock (Polo Grounds); 18—Dynamo v. Besiktas (Polo Grounds); Bangu v. Kilmarnock (Polo Grounds).

Branching away from U.S. Soccer League news (naturally next month's edition will afford me the opportunity of discussing the opening section matches) we come to the reports that Real Madrid, during a vast summer tour, will take in the United States.

It appears that Madrid might play eight games in the States during August and have asked for — and have been promised — a guarantee of $210,000. That works out at $24,250 dollars per game which is an awful lot of money, even for the sport-loving Americans.

You will recall that, in February, Real Madrid travelled to South America to play Vasco da Gama and received $48,000. In 1958, Real Madrid played one game in New York against Austria's Grazer AK and received a $20,000 fee — and the promoter of that venture suffered a great loss.

Scotland's Third Lanark will be in the United States by the time you read this: they will have flown from Prestwick airport and arrived in New York. Their first game is a miniature "Battle of Britain" battle against those other Pacific tourists, England's Birmingham City. The two British clubs will meet each other three times in all.

Birmingham will, mainly, be visiting Canada under the sponsorship of the Canadian Football Association.

Nine referees, with years of international experience to call on, including six who saw service last year, have been named by the United States Soccer Football Association to officiate in the 56 regularly scheduled games of the International Soccer League at the Polo Grounds this season. The season opens on May 17 and concludes with the Championship Final on August 6.

Joseph Barriskill, Executive Secretary of the USSFA, said there were three new men on the 1961 refereeing roster. They are E. Crawford of England, Johnny Best of Los Angeles and a Canadian referee, who will be named in the near future. Returning to officiate during the '61 season will be such well-known soccer figures as Tom Callahan of Ireland, Jim McLean of New York by way of Scotland, Nels Dahlquist, a Swede who now calls Chicago home, Wally Peters of Jersey City, Ray Kraft of Baltimore and George Mohl of Philadelphia.

Penarol, perhaps the best known of all the Uruguayan league clubs, won the 1960 South American Club Championship and represented their continent against Real Madrid (European Cup winners) in the unofficial World Club Championship. The Spaniards won on home and away aggregate. On the right, Penarol's inside-left Alberto Spencer (second from left) is seen in action during a Uruguayan league game of last season.

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC

The blue-and-white striped flag of Uruguay has been the symbol of two World Cup victories, says ROGER MACDONALD

URUGUAY, the Oriental Republic, holds a remarkable record in international football, having won a total of fourteen championships; twice World Cup winners, twice victors at the Olympic Games and winners of the South American Championship on ten occasions, they can justly claim to have remained among the leading footballing nations of the world for more than a quarter of a century. A country with less than three million inhabitants, her overall success is astonishing and her four major triumphs against the best in the world are unrivalled in football history.

British residents at Montevideo were the first to introduce football to Uruguay, as far back as 1886; in this year an English professor at Montevideo University, William Poole, formed the Albion F.C., for whom many of his students played. He was followed by four other Englishmen, Arthur Davenport, Frank Hudson, Roland Moor and Frank Henderson, all employed by the English company building the central railway, who proposed in 1891 to form a sporting organisation for the railway workers. Their suggestion was well received, and in the same year the Central Uruguayan Railway Cricket Club came into existence, with its headquarters on some railway property in the Penarol district of Montevideo. Cricket rugby and soccer were the main sports catered for, but while the first two were soon discontinued, the Association game became immensely popular. C.U.R.C.C.'s reputation spread rapidly, so much so that in 1892 the *Times of England* reported that the Railway Club had dealt Albion FC. their first defeat!

By the turn of the century large crowds frequently turned out to watch important matches, many showing great enthusiasm at the success of the Railway Club, who became popularly known as "Penarol" after the district in which they played. The advent of this nickname was not surprising, for while the Uruguayans could shout "Arriba Penarol" to encourage their team, they found "Central Uruguayan Railway Cricket Club" quite unpronounceable! In 1913 the link with the railway was finally severed, the club becoming simply Penarol, as it is today.

Until 1900 only friendly matches were played, but the efforts of Penarol and Nacional, a new club formed in the previous year by the amalgamation of Montevideo F.C. and Defensa F.C., resulted in the formation of an Association. This was inaugurated as the "Associacion Uruguaya de Football" on May 30, and at once set about organising a Montevideo League and other competitions. Fittingly, Penarol, who had done much to set Uruguayan soccer on a firm basis, won the first League Championship; they proved themselves the outstanding team of the next decade, winning again in 1901, 1905, 1907 and 1911.

In 1909 a Scotsman, John Harley, arrived in Montevideo and joined Penarol; he was to make a big impact on Uruguayan football. He demonstrated the skills and tactics he had learnt at home to the local players, injected fighting spirit into matches and is considered to be the originator of the short passing game in the country. Ironically, Scotland were to suffer bitterly from his teaching, at Basle in 1954 . . . .

Everton made a short tour of Uruguay in 1911, winning with ease on every occasion. The standard of their opponents can be judged from the fact that they were able to defeat the Montevideo League side despite attending a banquet before the match! The Uruguayan centre-forward, Jose Pendibene, one of Harley's pupils, was the only player to make any impression on the visitors; later he was to create a new style of attacking football, the spearhead centre-forward, which proved a great success. Noted for his wonderful ball-control, he played in Penarol's colours for over twenty years; all South America knew him as "El Maestro".

The tea millionaire, Sir Thomas Lipton, gave much encouragement to international football in South America, presenting the Lipton Cup in 1902 for competition each year between Uruguay and Argentina. The addition of other trophies, such as the Newton Cup (1906), provided the impetus of competitive football, which helped Uruguay to build a fine national eleven. In 1916 she won the first (unofficial) South American Championship at Buenos Aires, when it became clear that her team was the finest on the continent. We have only to look at her record over the next fifteen years to see that this was the beginning of a golden era for Uruguayan football :—

1916	South American Cham. (Buenos Aires)
1917	South American Cham. (Montevideo)
1920	South American Cham. (Valparaiso)
1923	South American Cham. (Montevideo)
1924	South American Cham. (Montevideo)
1924	Olympic Soccer Cham. (Paris)
1926	South American Cham. (Santiago)
1928	Olympic Soccer Cham. (Amsterdam)
1930	World Champions (Montevideo)

(this includes 'unofficial' championships)

Her startling success was due to the discovery of nine really outstanding players, each of whom would have found a place in almost any national team. Throughout this period Nasazzi drove the side on from the right-back position, ably supported by right-half Andrade, whose ball-control was uncanny, and by centre-forward Petrone, who possessed a devastating shot. Of the other Olympic players, Mazzali (goal), Vidal (centre-half) and Scarone (inside-forward) deserve special mention; although only the last-mentioned played in the World Cup side. By then new stars had appeared, such as

CONTINUED OVERLEAF

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC

continued from previous page

THE CRISIS PERIOD IN

Anselmo, Penarol's centre-forward, and half-backs Fernandez and Gestido, who formed with Andrade the famous "Costilla Metallica" or Iron Curtain defence. The two Montevideo clubs, Penarol and Nacional, provided most of the players; six of the 1924 team were with Nacional, while Penarol had such stars as Arremond, Gestido, Fernandez and Anselmo in the later sides.

The numerous victories in international competitions tended to overshadow the domestic troubles experienced by Uruguay during this period. 1922 saw a split in the Football Association, mainly over the question of payment to players; Nacional and most of the provincial clubs supported the Uruguayan Football Association, which forbad professionalism of any kind, while Penarol, in common with several other Montevideo units, joined the "rebel" Uruguayan Federation. It was the Association, recognised by FIFA as the legal authority, which represented Uruguay at the 1924 Olympiad, but without several of Penarol's stars who would normally have been in the party; the Federation continued to operate for another year, when Jose Serrato, President of the Republic, enforced a settlement. It was, however, only a compromise.

This crisis of professionalism continued until 1932, when full payments to players were at last authorized. However this brought a storm of protests from neighbouring countries with similar difficulties, such as Argentina and Brazil. They accused Uruguay of encouraging the restless factions among them who wanted the paying of footballers legalized and relations between the authorities remained bad for several years. Even the permitting of professionalism did not entirely satisfy the players, as few clubs could afford to pay high wages, and a strike was staged in 1949.

There is a passion for soccer in Uruguay, and the authorities never trifle over matters relating to the country's prestige among the footballing nations of the world. Discipline in the national team is strict, and players have received long terms of suspension for even slight breaches of the rules. In 1930 Mazzali, the finest goalkeeper in Uruguay, decided to ignore the regulation forbidding the World Cup party from staying away from their headquarters (a luxury hotel) even to visit their families. At 3 a.m. he stole quietly along the hotel corridor, seeking to regain his room without being seen; but, to his dismay, he came face to face with the team trainer, who had discovered his absence and was sitting up in wait for the miscreant. That same morning Mazzali was sent home for good and did not play a single game in the competition.

National exhuberance has often made itself felt among both players and spectators, especially in games with foreign teams. Several matches have ended in near brawls, and in 1936 a Uruguayan team visiting Europe attacked the referee in their very first match, and had to be sent home without playing again. Occasionally riots occur during League matches, and two years ago the first goal scored in a relegation struggle between Danubio and Liverpool sparked off a bloody battle between supporters of the two clubs. At another game a spectator, determined to give his side the maximum possible support, went so far as to shoot the opposing goalkeeper, just as he was about to make a save. Of course, these are isolated incidents of violent behaviour, but it is no coincidence that many of the grounds in Uruguay have a strong fence of wire netting separating the terraces from the playing area.

The Oriental Republic took no part in the 1934 or 1938 World Championships, mainly because the teething troubles of professionalism resulted in a decline in the standard of the national team. Bad relations between several South American Associations, notably Brazil and Argentina, prevented the championships of that continent from being held as scheduled, and the tournament lapsed from 1928 to 1935, when Uruguay won a depleted championship at Montevideo. They were Champions once again in 1942, also at Montevideo, but in this period Argentina almost monopolized the competition.

In 1949 the Championships were held at Rio, and Uruguay found herself without any regular internationals, owing to the strike among professional players; however, rather than withdraw, she sent a team of amateurs, which was thrashed 5-1 by Brazil. The sequel to this episode is astonishing, for when Uruguay returned to Brazil to take part in the 1950 World Cup, three of those amateurs, Perez, Schiaffino and Ghiggia, were outstanding members of the National side, and a goal by Ghiggia was destined to win the competition.

The strike dragged on for several months, proving so expensive to the Uruguayan F.A. that they found themselves unable to bear the cost of sending a team to Rio. However financial assistance was forthcoming, and this was merely the first of many pieces of fortune. Late withdrawals in their qualifying pool left Uruguay with only a single match to play, against Bolivia, one of the weakest competitors. An 8-0 canter put them into the Final Pool, where they were lucky to beat Sweden and look most unimpressive in drawing with Spain. Brazil beat both these countries with ease, and thus only needed a draw against the Uruguayans; the

Penarol defeated Cerro, after a play-off, for the Uruguayan championship. On the right: Penarol's full-back, William Martinez whose style and interpretation of the defensive responsibilities have made him internationally admired.

URUGUAYAN SOCCER

two previous meetings had resulted in victories for the home nation, and few doubted that the third would go the same way.

However Uruguay at last showed their true ability and although Brazil laid siege to their goal for the first half hour they failed to make any impression on a resolute defence. Andrade, at wing-half, and Maspoli, in goal, played the game of their lives, and although Brazil did manage to score through Friaca just after the interval, they quickly lost their midfield superiority. Varela, the roving centre-half, began to feed the Uruguayan forwards with a stream of passes, and first Schiaffino and then Ghiggia hit scorching drives past Barbosa to win the World Cup.

The manner in which Uruguay reached the Final Pool was most unsatisfactory, but they proved themselves worthy champions. As in their previous victory, Nacional and Penarol provided most of the players, the latter club having Maspoli, Andrade, Varela, Ghiggia, Miguez, Schiaffino and Vidal in the party. Rodriguez Andrade, who uncle, Jose Andrade, had gained a Winners Medal in 1930, was unanimously praised by the reporters, as were Alcide Ghiggia, who looked anything but a footballer until you saw him perform on the field, Juan Schiaffino, perhaps the greatest inside-forward of his generation, and Roque Maspoli one, of a series of outstanding goalkeepers. But it was Obdulio Varela, the magnificent captain, who steadied his side in moments of crisis.

When England lost 2-1 to Uruguay at Montevideo in May, 1953, both countries were in a transitional period; but while England went into a steady decline in subsequent months, Uruguay improved considerably, and were made joint favourites with Hungary for the 1954 World Cup.

In Switzerland, the Uruguayan eleven reached the semi-final, humbling Scotland 7-0 and defeating England 4-2 in a thrilling match. England, who were, as the *Times* sadly remarked, " like a Third Division side who has reached the last eight of the F.A. Cup ", could not match the all-round footballing ability of their opponents.

Unsatisfactory

The competition once again produced an unsatisfactory result, for Hungary, without doubt the finest team in the world, had to be content with second place and Uruguay, only slightly inferior, with fourth. The two teams met in the semi-final, where the South Americans were a little unlucky to lose 2-4 after extra time. This match, featured in the very first issue of *World Soccer*, has gone down in history as the finest of all time and it clearly showed that Uruguay were still among the elite of the world's footballing nations.

One of the features of league football in Uruguay has been the keen rivalry between Nacional and Penarol, especially in recent years. Whenever Penarol have slipped from first position, Nacional have taken their place, although the old railway club still hold the record for the most championships. Since the National (Montevideo) League was re-organised, they have won in 1928, 1929, 1932, 1935, 1936 (when the original trophy became their own personal property after a fifth victory), 1949, 1958 and 1959. On the last occasion both clubs strove hard for the title, and finished level on points at the top of the League. A play-off was ordered, and Penarol spent a large some of money in securing a new coach, Roberto Scarone, plus two star players from abroad, Albert Spencer (Ecuador) and Carlos Linazza (Argentina), to strengthen the forward-line. Their outlay was rewarded, for they won the decider by two goals to nil.

In 1949 Penarol won the League Championship, the Championship of Proficiency, and the Championship of Honour, all without losing a match; this was a fine performance, but only rendered possible because of the lack of intensive competition. All matches were played in the capital, against Nacional, Denfensor, Wanderers, Sud-America, Cerro, Liverpool, Fenix, Racing and Rampla Juniors who constitute the Premier Division of the League. No matches were played against the provincial clubs, who, mainly through lack of competition, have never challenged the virtual monopoly of the metropolitan units.

The formation of a National League is made impracticable by the geographical nature of Uruguay, but a new competition was recently inaugurated by the authorities, which they hope may help to raise the standard of clubs in outlying districts. It is the Artigas Cup, a knockout tournament in which the champions of the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Coastal zones will compete with the ten Premier League clubs — the first step in breaking the capital's monopoly.

A real shock

In 1958 came a real shock: Uruguay failed to qualify for the World Cup Finals. They were held to a draw by a weak Colombian side, and although beating Paraguay 2-0 in Montevideo, they suffered a heavy defeat, 5-0, in the return match at Asuncion. The decline had been caused by the departure of star players, such as Santamaria (Real Madrid) and Schiaffino (A.C. Milan) to European countries, and the general exodus to Argentina. The younger men who had taken their places, while not lacking ability, tended to be overawed by the importance of the World Cup Qualifying matches; this was particularly evident in the game at Asuncion, when the Uruguayans, only a goal behind at half-time, collapsed utterly in the second period.

The South American Championships were held at Buenos Aires in 1959, where Uruguay put up a dismal performance, but this proved to be the lowest ebb in their fortunes; in recent months they have shown themselves to be back in the top rank, both at club and international level. The first hint of a revival came in 1960, when the Montevideo League Champions, Penarol won the first-ever South American Champion Clubs' Cup Competition.

Penarol owed their success in this competition to a fine defence, who did not show their best form in the matches with Real Madrid, styled the " World Club Championship Final ". After holding the Spanish club to a goalless draw in South America, they made the long trip to Europe, only to be soundly thrashed, 5-1, in Madrid. However they had the satisfaction of knowing that they had restored the footballing prestige of Uruguay in this competition with the rest of South America, and had gained considerable financial benefit from the tie with the European Champions.

Despite the decline in the national team, Uruguay never abandoned their defensive system, which is peculiar almost to their country alone. The right-back (No. 2) acts as the centre-half, playing immediately in front of his goalkeeper, but *without marking* any particular forward. It is his job to foil any breakaway down the middle, while the left-back (No. 3) performs the job of the English " stopper ", but as his popular name suggests (" flying half "), he has to be prepared on occasion to prompt an attack. The two wing-halves (Nos. 4 and 6), play wide and square to cover the opposing wingers, leaving the centre-half (No. 5) free to operate in midfield, usually in the right-half spot. The inside-left fills the second roving midfield position, thus completing the defensive system of GK - 1 - 3 - 2 - 4.

While individual results can have little bearing on the intrinsic value of a team, the recent success in the 1960 (unofficial) South American Championships and the victory (1-0) over Brazil in the Atlantic Cup indicates that the general standard of Uruguay's National side has risen considerably. More important, this unexpected championship win has restored the self-confidence in the team, which shook off its earlier depression to play brilliant football.

Penarol refused to release players for the Guayaquil (Ecuador) Championships, and a young team, including eight members of the Nacional club, were not expected to do well. However they defied all the critics by defeating Brazil and Argentina, who sent strong, though not their best sides, by 3-0 and 5-0 respectively, to finish with an unbeaten record:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Uruguay	4	3	1	0	13	1	7
Argentina	4	2	1	1	9	9	5
Brazil	4	2	0	2	7	10	4
Ecuador	4	1	1	2	5	9	3
Paraguay	4	0	1	3	6	11	1

The only threat to Uruguay's chances is the " magnet " of Argentina, many of whose clubs have attracted star players with tempting offers. The captain of the 1960 team, 25-year-old Jose Sasia, who set up such a striking partnership with left-winger Escalada, has gone to Boca Juniors, while River Plate have made a large offer for Guillerme Escalada, at the time of writing. It will be a pity if these fine players are deprived of the opportunity to appear in the World Cup, for the exodus over the border is a constant menace to Uruguay's preparations: Roland, Aguillera, Silveira, Douksas, Alcides, Davoine, Fernandez, Andrade, Taibo, Roque, Acosta and Ambrois are just a few of the stars at present appearing in Buenos Aires.

" Golden boy "

However the " golden boy " of Uruguayan football, 20-year-old Ruben Gonzalez, has shown no inclination to leave his native land. At present receiving a fabulous salary from Nacional, he is rated highly all over South America, even better than Varela and Santamaria of the 1950's. He has become famous for perfect positional play at wing-half (No. 5).

Team manager Juan Corazzo put his faith in youngsters in the Ecuador Championship, mainly out of necessity, but the outstanding performance of a team whose average age was only 22 has meant that only a few of Penarol's more established stars are back in the side. Full-back Santiago Pino (No. 4) and Luis Maidana, whom the Uruguayans call the finest goalkeeper in the world, could not be left out, but such fine players as Nestor Goncalvez (No. 5) and Luis Cubillas, the Stanley Matthews of South America, were only reserves for the match against Brazil at Montevideo.

It is significant that on the two occasions that the Finals have been held in South America, Uruguay have won the competition.

FRANCISCO SANTOS *turns the monthly focus spotlight on to Portugal's most successful team BENFICA*

Mario Esteves Coluna, Benfica's fast-moving inside-forward (left) was snapped at worm's eye level as he was about to start an attacking move towards his opponents' goal. Coluna, who is 25-years-old, has been with the club for almost six years. He has 17 international caps. (Santos.)

THE RED

WHENEVER the eleven "Red Devils" (the name given to the volatile red shirted players of Benfica) enter a ground whether it is in Rio de Janeiro, Africa, Scotland or in their own beautful 65,000 capacity "Estadio da Luz" in Lisbon, one can hear the deafening cheers of the Sport Lisboa e Benfica supporters.

The oldest Portuguese first division team belongs to an ever growing community and has some 55,000 members in its supporters club. Moreover the club has some two million additional fans all over the world. I am not overestimating these figures as the matches that Benfica have played abroad have been against world famous clubs such as Vasco da Gama, Flamengo, Penarol, Milan, Real Madrid, Barcelona, Hearts, Ujpesti or Aarhus and these matches gave the club considerable prestige outside of the country.

This Portuguese soccer team has among its records some cherished performances :

1913: Real Madrid defeated in Lisbon 7-0!

1946: Benfica beat the English Cup holders Charlton 2-1.

1949: The day before the terrible Superga air crash (May 4) Benfica won a difficult game against the-nine-international-stars-team that just won the Italian League: Benfica 4 - Torino 3.

1950: The Argentine champions of this year, Racing of Buenos Aires, lost to Benfica 4-2.

1950: Benfica became the first Portuguese team to win the Latin Cup eliminating Lazio of Rome and Girondings, France.

1955: During the International Tournament of Rio de Janeiro, Benfica beat Penarol, the Uruguayan champions, 2-0.

1957: "The Glorious", another name given to this club, reached the Latin Cup final but were beaten in Madrid, in a memorable game, by Real —0-1. It is worth noting that this is the second time they had reached the final, having appeared three times in this now dying competition.

1957: The Red Devils beat the new

POTTED PORTRAITS OF THE MOST RECENT BENFICA LINE-UP

Playing Name	Full Name	Age	Joined Club	Position	Full Caps	'B'
COSTA PEREIRA	Alberto do Costa Pereira	31	1954-55	goal	8	2
SERRA	Manuel Francisco Serra	25	1954-55	back	2	0
ANGELO	Angelo Gaspar Martins	30	1952-53	back	18	1
NETO	Jose Antonio Conceicao Neto	25	1957-58	w/half	1	0
GERMANO	Germano de Figueiredo	28	1960-61	c/half	5	0
CRUZ	Fernando da Conceicao Cruz	20	1956-57	w/half	0	0
JOSE AUGUSTO	Jose Augusto Pinto de Almeida	23	1959-60	r/wing	6	1
SANTANA	Joaquim Santana da Silva	24	1954-55	i/right	2	0
JOSE AGUAS	Jose Pinto Carvalho Santos Aguas.	30	1950-51	c/forward	20	1
COLUNA	Mario Esteves Coluna	25	1954-55	i/left	17	2
CAVEM	Domiciano Barrocal Cavem	20	1955-56	l/wing	11	0

The eagle emblem of Portugal's Benfica (right) with the Latin: 'E Pluribus Unum' which, translated means: 'One for all and all for one'. The story of the club is on these pages.

DEVILS

champions of Spain, Barcelona, 4-0! As you will recall Portuguese soccer has been brilliantly represented by Benfica in this season's European Cup: Hearts 1 - Benfica 2, Benfica 3 - Hearts 0, Benfica 6 - Ujpesti 2, Ujpesti 2 - Benfica 1, Benfica 3 - Aarhus 1, Aarhus 1 - Benfica 4.

You might imagine that these results were obtained by supreme exhibitions which cost huge sums of money. This is, however, not the case as the club, unlike its old rival, Sporting Club of Portugal, which built up the second best "eleven" by paying fabulous amounts for international stars, like the Peruvian outside-left Seminario, has a team composed entirely of Portuguese players; something for which the supporters are justifiably proud — as they should be . . . !

The majority of the players come from the club's youth teams with which the South American coach Valdivielso has achieved considerable success. These future stars are trained from the age of 14 with the main purpose of becoming highly skilful players — which unfortunately is often a forgotten essential of modern football.

Benfica's youth team have been Champions of Portugal for the last four years. I would say that this, combined with the soccer wisdom and experience of the Hungarian coach Bela Guttman, is the secret behind the latest successes which have raised the prestige of Benfica and Portuguese soccer as a whole.

Inside the club, among directors, coaches and players, there is a cordial and friendly atmosphere of understanding that makes their work enjoyable and successful. This can even be seen in the eagled emblem on which is written in Latin: *E pluribus unum* which means in English "one for all and all for one".

Besides all the successes in international matches Benfica have an impressive record in the domestic fixtures: ten times champions of the League Division I and on 13 occasions holders of the Portuguese Cup.

Last season's League was brilliantly won by the same team which has been playing in this year's European Cup. It was defeated only once in the last match at home, the 26th (the Portuguese League Division I has fourteen clubs), by Belenenses the fourth best Division 1 team; Benfica were already virtual league champions. Of the 26 games they won 20, drew 5, lost 1, and scored 75 goals against 27.

They led the League all through and finished with 45 points; 3 points clear of Sporting. This performance is likely to be repeated this season as they are 5 points ahead of Sporting — 39 points after 21 matches.

Now let me tell you how Guttman built this team since he joined Benfica in August, 1959, after guiding F.C. Porto to the previous season's League championship for this other Portuguese club.

When he first saw the team in action I think he was greatly disappointed; the players were "saturated" after having been coached for 5 years (quite a performance in Portugal!) by the Brazilian Otto Gloria, who gave the club so many victories.

Guttman was given a team in decline. Its players needed new blood in their system, both of training and of play, and George Orth's former companion in the Hungarian team of the thirties gave them both qualities. Being an experienced coach, Guttman knew that he could not adapt the players to a prethought system. When he was sure of all the characteristics of the players, he decided how he would work with them.

Two months afterwards, Benfica had a new team almost with the same players — they only signed one player in August, 1959, outside-right Jose Augusto. This "new" Benfica eleven shows us how modern soccer must be played. Guttman made good use of all the qualities of his players. As they had been playing for five years with the South American 4-2-4 system, they had positional difficulties in the first matches they played under Guttman's coaching. But now everything is solved and the players are sure of their positions.

All Guttman's teams have their main strength in the attack and this is true in the case of Benfica as with the previous elevens coached by him — Milan, S. Paulo and F.C. Porto.

He is always telling the press: "I don't mind if the team we are playing against scores 2, 3 or 4 goals if my forwards score 3, 4 or 5 times". This, as well as the adage: "The best form of defence is attack," symbolises the spirit of Benfica's eleven.

It is because of this attacking power that the Portuguese champions scored 19 goals in the 6 matches of this season's European Cup. Augusti Pujol, delegate of UEFA to the Benfica v. Ujpesti game, having seen the score at 5-0 to Benfica with only twenty-nine minutes played, said that the "red devils" could beat Real Madrid without any difficulty.

This match against the Hungarian champions is recalled as a sample — the same power is demonstrated in all matches played by Benfica.

Their first thirty minutes are irresistible. Only a team with a skilful and tough defence can sustain the Portuguese attack.

Hearts, Ujpesti and Aarhus could not. Benfica, play in a pliable formation in which the idea of a team is much more important than all the individualisms that its players can perform.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32 ▶

Benfica defeated Aarhus of Denmark in the quarter-finals of the European Cup competition on an aggregate of 7-2. Picture on the right shows Augusto, Benfica's right-winger being chaired by jubilant supporters after the second leg victory at Aarhus Stadion. (Planet.)

AROUND THE WORLD

Barcelona's Hungarian-born Sandor Kocsis is also a useful performer at another type of ball-game: billiards. He is seen above about to attempt a "cannon" movement. (Photo: Metelmann.)

SPAIN

Real chasing records

REAL MADRID made sure of the championship many weeks ago but their last two games hold the key to at least half a dozen records. If they win them both they can record the highest ever number of victories, have the biggest ever lead over the runners-up, the best ever goal average and the best defensive record.

Meanwhile several of Madrid's former stars are on the move. Argentinian goal-puncher Hector Rial will be off to Chile at the season's end and Pepillo of course has already moved to Argentina. Madrid's greatest problem is still to find replacements for Di Stefano and Puskas but this is not so easy despite their ages (34 and 33). One man who does interest them is Benfica's outside-right Jose Augusto and it is thought likely that he will move to Chamartin during the summer.

Barcelona will certainly be having a sale at the end of the season. Their first signing was Ricardo Zamora the former Mallorca 'keeper and son of the famous Zamora of the thirties. He replaces Argentinian Medrano who is all set to return home in May. Kubala has signed for River Plate and is only waiting for the end of CFB's European Cup campaign; Kocsis is on the wanted list of Swiss and Austrian clubs and it is thought likely that Czibor, Verges, Rodri, Olivella and a host of others will be off too.

BRAZIL

New coach

VICENTE FEOLA's successor as coach to the national team for the World Cup has been decided—Aimore Moreira. All the other officials from masseur to psychologists will be exactly as they were for the campaign in Sweden and while Moreira is virtually unknown in Europe he has already made a name in Brazilian circles. As coach to the state of Sao Paulo he was in charge of their representative team for several years and recorded four consecutive wins against Rio de Janeiro between 1953 and 1956. Aimore Moreira should not be confused with his brother Zeze who is in charge of one of the most successful clubs in Rio de Janeiro, Fluminense.

If Sao Paulo fans have their way, Santos will furnish the bulk of the Brazilian team for the World Cup. Strongest claims are put up on behalf of Pele, naturally, Coutinho a 17-year-old centre-forward who is surely destined to become an outstanding performer and one who was a reserve in Sweden three years ago — right-half Zito.

BELGIUM

Attraction in foreigners

ALTHOUGH foreigners still have to serve a twelve month residential qualification before they can play in the first division, the top clubs are still pursuing anyone they can afford. Standard for example have let it be known that they are carrying on negotiations for Brazilian world cup star Didi! Anderlecht on the other hand are a little less ambitious, and already have eyes on an Irishman Derek Dougan who was last in the news with England's Blackburn Rovers for whom he played in the 1960 Cup final at Wembley.

One of Belgium's brightest hopes for the future is Anderlecht's 19-year-old right-back Georges Heylens, who like his even younger clubmate Van Himst was unknown at the start of the season. Promoted to Anderlecht's league side in October, Heylens seems well set for a long and distinguished career if he does not burn himself out. At present Heylens is in the Belgian army and with service matches he is averaging 3 to 4 games per week.

PERU

Terry retires

THE recent defeat against Chile (5-2) has created a stir in Lima where press and public are up in arms against the team manager — former Hungarian star Gyorgy Orth. Since he took charge in 1956, the Peruvian team has put up some excellent performances and now despite the fact that many of the country's best players have gone abroad, near-miracles are expected. Senor Orth, whose contract expires this year is likely to be engaged by the Portuguese club, Sporting, temporarily at least overshadowed by Benfica.

One of Peru's finest players, centre or inside-forward Alberto Terry has suddenly decided to retire. After several seasons with the champions Universitario (Lima) Terry has rejoined his old club Sporting Cristal as coach: to give up when playing better than ever, and still only 31 took everyone by surprise.

FRANCE

Suspensions

OGC NICE, champions in 1959 have been hitting the headlines. In a recent quarter-final cup match with Sedan, several players were involved in a set-to with a linesman that resulted in an enquiry by the FFF. The outcome of this was that France's leading goalscorer Argentinian born Hector de Bourgoing has been suspended until the end of 1961; his fellow countryman Gonzales three months, goalkeeper Lamia, one month, Chorda, three weeks and Alba, one week. Three days later, Nice's depleted team met league leaders AS Monaco currently beating everyone they meet, and Nice beat them 6-0.

Two second division teams fought their way into this season's Cup semi-finals: Montpellier who claimed Reims among their victims and Bordeaux who finally overcame another first division club St. Etienne after their quarter-final stretched to three matches. Semi-final results — Nimes beat Montpellier 2-1 and Bordeaux earned yet another draw with Sedan 2-2.

CHILE

Hopes rising

WITH their World Cup hopes considerably boosted after the victories over Peru and West Germany, Santiago fans are now looking forward eagerly to the annual clash with Brazil for the O'Higgins challenge cup. For national coach Fernando Riera success makes a pleasant change and the two recent wins have vindicated his policy of building a new young team. When he brought his youngsters to Europe a year ago and met with defeat practically everywhere, he hardly had a friend in the entire country.

One thing the Chileans did not like was the 6-2 home defeat suffered by their champions Colo Colo in the South American Cup match against Olympia (Paraguay). The rest of the draw for this series is: Independiente v. Palmeiras (winners to meet San Jose d'Oro (Bolivia)); Santa Fe v. Barcelona (Ecuador); Penarol, the holders v. Universitario (Peru).

RUSSIA

World Cup preview

WITH two full teams already in training for the important games with Turkey and Norway, Russia are organising a series of training matches against club teams from abroad. Aston Villa will certainly be among these and it is hoped that one of the top Brazilian clubs will visit Moscow during their European tours. Among the list of possibles for the national team there is one notable absentee Yuri Voinov who was one of their best performers in Sweden; while captain Igor Netto seems likely to keep Maslenkin out of the centre-half berth for good.

After a spell in the doldrums, once famous Moscow Spartak were no doubt delighted to hear that two of their former stars Michel Ogonkov and Boris Tatuchin are now eligible to play once more after being suspended for life for unsporting behaviour back in 1958. Meanwhile star centre-forward Eduard Streltzov continues to serve his twelve years in gaol!

COSTA RICA

Boom in soccer

BEFORE tackling Mexico and the Antilles in world cup qualifying matches the Costa Rica XI did their confidence a great deal of good when they won the Central American championship. The final rounds were played at San Jose and with ground advantage in their favour they were comfortable winners over Haiti (8-0), San Salvador (4-0), and Honduras (3-0).

With more than half a million registered players, football is far and away the most popular pastime. This figure is remarkably high for one person in 28 playing football compares very favourably with European countries which vary between one in fifty and one in a hundred!

AUSTRIA

Ocwirk comes home

WHILE Rapid fans are anxiously waiting to hear if they are to lose their captain Gerhardt Hanappi to CF Barcelona, FK Austria are preparing a welcome home to their former centre-half star Ernst "clockwork" Ocwirk. After five years in Italy with Sampdoria, Ocwirk has earned enough to achieve a long standing ambition and now owns a string of garages in Vienna. His return could not be better timed for his old club seem certain to win the Austrian championship and will of course take part in next season's European Cup.

The Austrian FA were one of several who were anxious to stage the 1961 European Cup final and were greatly disappointed when the match was switched to Berne following the Italian's change of mind. At Wankdorf say the Austrians there is a limit of 40,000, while in Vienna's Prater park they can accommodate 93,000 fans since their expensive alterations.

SWITZERLAND

Goalscoring Fatton

FC BIENNE provided most of the excitement in this season's cup competition, achieving the impossible and reaching the final after 65 years as outsiders. On their way to the final they put out two unknown non league clubs Berthoud and Thoune, the last named taking them to extra time, were forced to a replay by bottom of the league and almost win-less Chiasso, yet rose to the occasion in a remarkable fashion to overcome two of the favourites Young Boys and Lucerne whom they beat 3-1 in the semi-final.

Jacky Fatton outside-left of league leaders Servette is chasing a goalscoring record that only a serious injury can prevent him reaching. By the time this is in print he will almost certainly have scored his 244th Swiss league goal that will better the tally of the present record holder former Grasshoppers star Amado. For a left-winger he has certainly scored a lot of goals, but his total would have been far higher had he not spent what were probably his best years as a professional in France.

ITALY

Speculation is rife

THE lifting of the ban on foreigners makes life very easy for Italian football writers. Stuck for a leading article they need only think of a well-known club, choose any world famous star and let their imagination do the rest. Everyone is joining in the game.

Juventus and Inter are having a fine wrangle over Santos star Pele. After weeks of secret negotiations with the Santos President, Juventus announced Pele would join them for £170,000 and the very next day Inter claimed that they too had reached agreement after negotiating terms with the Santos vice-president! Meantime Real Madrid are saying nothing in public, but they are widely thought to hold an option on Pele signed soon after the 1958 World Cup. To complicate the issue further representations have been made to the newly elected President of Brazil, Janos Quadros, who has assured the FA that if necessary a law will be introduced to ban transfers and so keep Pele for the trip to Chile next year.

WEST GERMANY

Keen battle for Cup

THE final rounds of the German championship competed for by the top two clubs from each of the regions, has been put back by one week.. Instead of starting on May 14 it will now start on the 21, because national team manager Sepp Herberger wants the players together for a 7 day training session before and after the World Cup match with Ireland in Berlin. Eintracht Frankfurt, 1st FC Nurnberg and last season's finalists Hamburg SV and 1st FC Koln have all made sure of their places.

With Eintracht Frankfurt suddenly gaining second place in their league and thus qualifying for the finals it seems probable that they will have to withdraw from the New York championship. In this event Karlsruher SC will probably take over. Germany's visit to Chile gave their burly centre-half Herbert Erhardt a new record 41 post war caps. While Fritz Walter has 61 games to his credit, 24 were earned prior to 1950 when the Germans rejoined FIFA and Erhardt's record applies to the 75 matches the Germans have played since then.

In spite of the reverse in Chile and the narrow win against Belgium, there is no indication that Germany will not qualify for the 1962 World Cup finals. Northern Ireland are experiencing team selection problems and the Greeks should not present much of a problem.

Czechoslovakia. Novak and Bubervick try to stop the ball, but it is much too quick for Sweden's Harry Bild (above left) shoots hard for goal during an international against them. The Czechs won on this occasion, 2-1

BENFICA — PORTUGAL'S ELEVEN "RED DEVILS"

Continued from page twenty nine.

The Benfica team line up prior to the first of their European Cup quarter-final ties against Denmark's Aarhus. Seen in the picture below are Pereira, Serra, Germano, Angelo, Neto, Cruz, Augusto, Santana, Aguas, Coluna and Cavem. The Portuguese club went through to the semi-finals on a 7-2 aggregate.

Although the players are Latin and highly influenced by South American soccer, they know very well that they cannot play alone; they are eleven and to reach the high level of performance they must subordinate their individualities to the team's profit.

Even though they are called the "eleven red devils" they do not play like eleven players; they do play as a team.

Now, let me analyse the different parts of the team: The defence, which is the best in the Portuguese League Division I, is "commanded" by Germano, the centre-half chosen for the European team which was supposed to play Real Madrid last December.

This top player is astonishing for his positional sense, his anticipation, and his skill, which gives the defence considerable security. When he is seen for the first time, people are surprised by noticing that he even dribbles past the centre-forward inside his own area to create a space where he can pass the ball to a companion. This can only be achieved by an outstanding player.

Germano has on both sides two good backs, Serra and Angelo, who fulfil their difficult tasks well. Abandoning the already old South American and English system of "zone defence" which nowadays is dangerous because of the fast forwards in existence, they mark their respective wingers closely.

Adding to their athletic power an acute sense of anticipation, essential to full-backs, they are two difficult players to beat. Behind these three men there is Costa Pereira, the international class goalkeeper. In Brazil he is known as the best "goleiro" who ever played at Maracana. His spectacular dives have often saved his team. He was brilliant in Edinburgh against Hearts, in Budapest against Ujpesti, and against Aarhus.

Inside his area he is almost unbeatable in the air. Being something of a strange character he can play brilliantly in a series of matches and in the following game, he can let in two or three simple goals. This season he has been consistent and was one of six Benfica players who played in the Portuguese team which defeated Luxembourg 6-0 in the World Cup qualifier.

The attack is fed by the two young halves, Neto and Cruz, formidable players in the Dave Mackay mould; they represent the strongest compartment of the team.

I said that Benfica use the WM system and I was right. The position of Santana, the inside-right, together with the movements of the wingers, is the main characteristic of Guttmann's attack. Santana plays both as a typical WM inside and a second centre-forward. He is a highly skilful player; his passes to the right-winger and to the centre-forward are a danger for the opposite defence. With his famous right foot he places the ball in the best position for a well placed colleague. The manner in which he plays, his temperament, his rare sense of position add personality to the team. The strong Coluna is the third man who always plays in the centre of the field.

All the attacking movements made by Jose Augusto, Santana, Aguas and Cavem, the remaining forwards, start from this Mocambique born inside-left who, in his position, is the best in Portugal. Being the typical 4-2-4 inside, the man who covers the field, he had some difficulty when Guttmann started coaching the team with his WM. But now he is perfectly adapted to the new system and one can say that he is the engine of the team.

The wingers, although two different players, have one thing in common — they always play close to the touchline so that the attack becomes wide; this provides more space to pass the ball to enable the forwards to move freely.

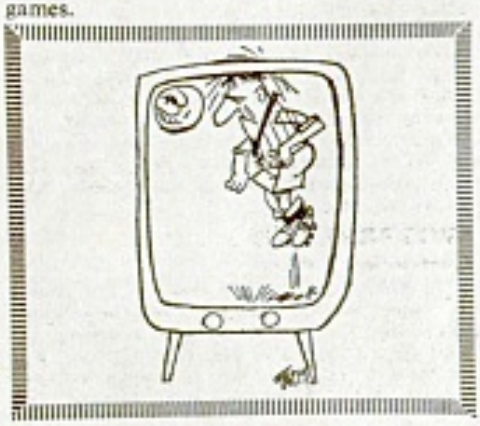
Outside-right Jose Augusto, considered by Gabriel Hanot as the best European in his position, is a fantastic player. Being Portuguese he looks like a South-American with his temperamental movements, prodigious dribbles and sided penalty kicks. He has something of Garrincha and of Stanley Matthews in his make-up. Jose Augusto is one of the three stars of the team, the other two being Germano and Aguas.

After the Aarhus match for the European Cup, during which he gave the public a tremendous show, he was carried to the dressing room on his Danish fans shoulders like the Spaniards do to their *matadores* after a great *faena*. This shows how good Jose Augusto is. He is a useful player to the team — 80% of the goals scored by the other forwards in the European Cup were due to Augusto's passes. He is not only a good winger, he is the team's second best scorer — 7 goals in this season's European Cup and 16 goals in the Portuguese League Division I. It is very difficult to describe such a player!

Cavem, the outside-left, although the least accomplished forward is as useful to the team as his colleagues. When he is in his best athletic condition his raids towards the opposite defence are highly dangerous.

Now that leaves Jose Aguas, the skipper. He is the centre-forward and as I said before one of the team's top players. An experienced player, the veteran, he reached his zenith this season. He has everything to be the outstanding player he really is: skill, athletic power, a strong kick with both feet and adept with his head.

Known in Portugal as "Prince of soccer" he is after Di Stefano the best Iberian centre-forward. Aguas has been with the club for 10 years, and scored 434 goals in 439 matches which makes him the top scorer. He has four times won the annual "Silver ball" trophy given by the sports paper *A Bola* to the top scorer of the League. This magnificent player contributed to the club's success in the European Cup — 9 goals in 6 games.



HOPE OF QUALIFYING FOR THE 1962 FINALS IS DIMMING SAYS **COLM DEVLIN**

IRELAND OUT OF WORLD CUP?

FEW international teams can have set out on an important tour in such a state of indecision as the Northern Ireland side which left to play a friendly with Italy and World Cup ties against Western Germany and Greece.

Against Italy, Elder, McIlroy, Cunningham and Blanchflower were absent — all being required for club matches. In addition Dick Keith was under orders to return home immediately after that game to play for Newcastle against Blackburn Rovers on the following Saturday. For the Greek match all except Blanchflower were available. Against Wales outside-right Bingham was missing — Everton required him for a friendly fixture with the Brazilian touring side, Bangu. It is obvious that if Northern Ireland are to put up any kind of show in this highly competitive class of international football some agreement must be reached with the associations and clubs concerned whereby players will be released for the home internationals and World Cup ties. For a start it should surely be possible to include a clause in the player leaving Irish football which transfer forms of any Irish League would enable the I.F.A. to call on his services if required for international duty.

The Northern Ireland team's performance in holding the star studded Italian side to a 3-2 win was most meritorious especially when one realises the youth and relative inexperience of almost half the side. The Italians rate their brilliant inside-forward Omar Sivori as worth £120,000. I would say that figure would be a fair estimate of the total value of the Irish side. For future matches there will inevitably be changes. I suspect the selectors will go for more experience in the half-back line. Wilbur Cush will probably come in at half-back in place of Martin Harvey but I hope that Terry Neill will be retained at centre-half. This is one position which has not been filled satisfactorily since Jackie Blanchflower was in possession. Neill has shown that he has the potential to make the position his own. Now that Arsenal are persevering with him at centre-half the Irish selectors must follow suit. He was one of the successes of the Italian match and while Willie Cunningham may be turning in brilliant performances for Scottish cup winners Dunfermline at full-back he has never convinced me that he is capable enough for the centre-half position in the international team. Jimmy McIlroy will be back at inside-forward and this means that either Dougan or Lawther will go. I would prefer to see the latter retained. An outstanding feature of the Rome game was the display of Bertie Peacock. He was the perfect captain — tackling hard and refusing to allow his team mates to be over-run and demoralised by the sweet moving Italian side in the first-half. The 2-1 defeat in Athens has virtually ruined hopes of qualifying although the result of the game against Western Germany will be vital. However the odds were much in favour of a German victory.

When, last month, I forecast that Glenavon would beat Linfield in the Irish Cup final I did not for a moment believe I would see a Linfield side so decisively beaten as they were at Cliftonville. What a triumph it was for captain Jimmy Jones of Glenavon. Here he gave the answer to those critics of his who maintain that his football ability is limited to bulldozing his way up the middle more by strength than guile and charging unfortunate goalkeepers. He was the mainspring in a brilliant Glenavon attack. Stewart Campbell also had a tremendous game in the forward line and in defence centre-half McKinstry and goalkeeper Kincaid were the heroes. But the victory was essentially a team one. Linfield officials will have to do some hard thinking before next season opens. With the exception of Ray Gough there was not a Linfield player to compare with the opposition. The Windsor side were still in the League race with a chance at the end and in the final of the Gold Cup and semi-final of the North/South tourney.

An action from the recent Youth Tournament in Portugal which the host country succeeded in winning. Here players from left to right are Crispin, Serafim (Portugal), Robinson (England) and Simoes (Portugal). Portugal won 4-0. (Santos.)

World Cup Group Nine

continued from page 21

their first trip abroad and played their first match against a non-British country. They drew one-all in Paris against the French.

Another six years passed before they again went abroad — again the venue was Paris, the oposition France and this time Wales lost 2-1. No foreign country was entertained in a full international match in Wales before the Second World War. Since the war however Wales have played home and away matches with East Germany, Yugoslavia, Austria, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland — and they made a remarkably good showing in the 1958 World Cup final stages in Sweden when, after winning a play-off against Hungary, they reached the last eight and only lost by a single goal to the eventual world champions, Brazil.

Whether or not Wales can master Spain to again enter the final stages of a World Cup competition may have been determined by the absence from their ranks of their greatest player — indeed probably the most *complete* player in the world — John Charles. This fine player and perfect sportsman is at home in any position on the field and has the physique to play anywhere but his Italian masters cannot release him to play for his country in those vital qualifying matches.

AFRICAN ZONE

SIX countries made up the original three sub-groups of the African zone but one pair, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), withdrew without playing. Ghana and Nigeria repeated their Olympic Games engagements — this time with Ghana merging victorious; whilst Tunisia and Morocco had to settle their battles by a lucky dip — with Morocco the declared winners. This was a little unfortunate for Tunisia who have made exceptionally rapid progress in a short time — thanks to the coaching of the Yugoslav, Kristic, and the interest of the Hungarians.

But with Morocco able to call upon the services of half a dozen French football league players including those of the calibre of Akesbi, they — I am assuming they will beat Ghana — are probably the best-equipped to take on the winners of Spain - Wales.

Ghana are of course very much a new nation in every way but even Morocco were only provisionally re-admitted to FIFA in 1959 — to have a shot at the Olympics amongst other things.

There is no space to attempt to list the full results to date of these sub-group nations but when all the "big fellows" have been charted it will be timely to have a second look at the smaller, and the newer, members of FIFA — and, of course, at the two important "non-starters for the World Cup — Denmark and Austria.

SPRINGBOK

Club soccer already dominates club rugby in South Africa says

NORMAN D. REICH

SHORTLY, South Africa will shake the soccer world. Present club trends are ushering in a new era, when the Union, with a series of international successes will gain respect from those who have formerly been her masters and teachers on the football field.

Soccer is fast replacing rugby as the national winter game. Club soccer already dominates club rugby. Perhaps it will take two years to displace it provincially and not much more than a decade to bounce it completely into the background.

South Africans, including the formerly strictly partisan Afrikaaner rugby fans, are fed up with the dull negative tactics, such as those the 'Boks displayed on their recent British tour. They have waited long enough for a brightening-up in the handling game and are now flocking in their thousands to the non-stop excitement of the recently introduced professional football.

The game has come a long way since the early inter-regimental games of the 1880's, but until lately, it has been overshadowed by the fine performances of the Springbok rugby sides which have brought glowing pride to the game's followers.

On the other hand, soccer lovers suffered many frustrations when such tourists as the Corinthians, trounced South Africa at a canter on their visits of 1897, 1903 and 1907, while the Football Association made short work of moderate opposition in 1910, 1920, 1929 and 1939.

Further humiliations came in defeats by England, Wales and Holland during E. E. Howell's 1924 Springbok tour of Britain and the Continent, while at home, Motherwell (1931 and 1934) and Aberdeen (1937) completed the dismal pre-war record.

Yet, all these defeats served their purpose. South Africa was content to learn and allow her guests to be the teachers. Consequently a gradual improvement was evident. Even after the early Corinthian tours, the first Springbok soccer team left home shores and sailed for South America, where they gained considerable success including a noteable win over Argentina.

Ireland were also beaten — on the 1924 trip — and eleven years later, South Africa won her first home "Test" series.

This first success was against the Combined Services in 1935 when they won two of the three "Tests" played. The following year, Vienna Athletic were the visitors and were held to a drawn series.

The pre-war years brought South African players into the British ratings. Gordon Hodgson was the first South African to play for a Football League club. Liverpool realised his possibilities on the 1924 tour and snapped him up together with A. J. Riley, the goalkeeper of the party. Berry Nieuwenhuys soon followed to complete a trio at Anfield Road which gave the club magnificent service in the nineteen thirties. Hodgson went on to play for England three times in the 1930-31 season.

In the Union, several stars developed. Lubbe Snoyman, the present chairman of the first professional club in South Africa, Johannesburg Rangers and a major instigator in the formation of the professional National Football League two years ago, served his club brilliantly under the bar during those times. He had his share of centre-forwards to deal with. George Boxall was one of them, perhaps the sharpest shooter of them all. Snoyman is reported to have been convinced that on one occasion, the ball that Boxall had connected, had whistled past him oblong! George Wolmarens and Charlie Segell also headed the goal-scoring list of the Transvaal while Jack Prentice, Laurie Anderson and "Scotty" Burns bring back memories of great scorers.

Top right: Stanley Matthews during his last summer's trip to South Africa, starring on the wing for Rangers. His magnetic personality brought out huge crowds in the Union. Bottom right: scene from South Africa's 1960 Cup Final in which Durban City defeated Ramblers 4-2.

South Africa were off to a good start following the signing of peace. Horace Smethurst led perhaps the best-equipped of all Springbok soccer touring teams to Australia and New Zealand in 1947. They won three of the five tests in Australia, one was drawn and the other lost. They swept the New Zealand national "eleven" aside in all four of the matches played. Amongst the triumphant tourists who then sailed for home were Dudley Forbes and Syd O'Linn. They began almost a tradition by joining the London club, Charlton Athletic. Since then, almost without a break, the former First Division side has had South Africans on their "books". Stuart Leary, Eddie Firmani and John Hewie are a few who have served the club well.

Australia returned the 1947 tour three years later and featured in a drawn series. The following year, Wolverhampton Wanderers made their first tour — they returned in 1957 — and became the first visiting side to play at the "Wembley" of South Africa — the Rand Stadium. This magnificent bowl in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg has been extended and now seats 30,000 in comfort. It is the headquarters of the Southern Transvaal Football Association and its lush turf is to local fans and players what Wembley is to the English and Hampden to the Scottish. The Wolves won all their matches and only twice were they severely tested — when they beat Natal 2-1 at Maritzburg and South Africa 1-0. Only five goals were conceded while the rampant attack notched up sixty on that memorial tour which has made the Molineux club the most popular of the Union's tourists.

Newcastle United came the following year with two successive F.A. Cup wins tucked away. The vastly improved South Africans held their own and a drawn series was the result. Dundee followed, captained by Alfie Boyd and including Gordon Frew and Ken Zeising who all remained in the country with the Marist Brothers club of Johannesburg. Dundee were beaten in the first test at Kingsmead by the only goal scored by diminutive Brian Gibson but the Scottish side went on to win in Johannesburg, 5-0, and in Cape Town, 5-3.

The fine performances of the national side continued on the second tour of Britain and the continent in 1954. Led by the popular Ross Dow and including the star of soccer in South Africa, centre-forward, Les Salton, they won two of the internationals played, shocking England at Crystal Palace with two goals from Wally Warren and one each by Jonnie Claasen and Brian Gibson. Ireland were humbled 5-2.

Tours of South Africa followed by a good cross-section of Europe's best footballers, Hearts and Israel came in 1954, the Swedish champions, Djurgardens and Dynamos of

FOOTBALL SUCCESS

Prague, Czechoslovakia followed and then the fabulous return of Wolves, who then proceeded to make short work of South African football. Preston North End and Bolton Wanderers came with the rise in standards and both found their tours strenuous.

Since the Bolton tour in 1959, South African soccer has entered a new era. On July 4th, 1959, the National Football League began its first programme. At first it was looked upon with interest by the sporting public and with contempt, by the amateur authorities. Now, however, each side has fallen into line with the other and harmony prevails. The National Football League provides financial assistance to the amateur bodies and Schools Associations.

Twelve teams finished the first professional campaign. The Natal club, Durban City — who have subsequently developed into the "glamour" club of the League and include eight Springboks — ran out as the first champions. A knock-out competition was started with the coveted Castle Cup and £1,000 as the prize. Johannesburg Rangers beat Germiston Callies from the Eastern Transvaal area in the first final played before a capacity crowd at the Rand Stadium. Last year, Durban City carried off the prize, beating Johannesburg Ramblers 3-1 in the final.

Highlands Park, formerly the leading amateur club, Balfour Park from Johannesburg, became the second champions when they won a series of play-off matches under floodlights watched by an average of 30,000 spectators each, after Durban City and Germiston Callies had gained the same number of league points.

In addition, a second division was begun last season with Pretoria Iscor winning promotion to the first division. A third division will be started this year.

The professional administrators have not confined their activities to just establishing the new league. They have attracted top continental stars to their sides during the European summer. Billy Wright played for Rangers in 1959, while last season, Everton's Bobby Collins turned out for Southern Suburbs, Tom Finney for Brothers and Israeli international star, Rafi Levi helped Highlands Park to the championship. Overseas professional stars have not been slow in coming to South Africa permanently. Des Palmer is one such example. He gained three caps for Wales in 1956-7 while with Swansea and snapped up a hat-trick against East Germany. He was the Swansea leading goalscorer in 1956, yet he now turns out regularly for Johannesburg Ramblers.

Professional provincial soccer has also gained in popularity. Natal and Transvaal, the two professional strongholds meet regularly and this season, it is expected to start inter-provincial "B"-combination matches. The National Football League is at present confined to the Transvaal and Natal but the Cape Province is in the spotlight as a field of extension. Portuguese East Africa — particularly the Lourenco Marques area — have also shown their interest.

They changed the shape of soccer

continued from page 19

There they were usually in command, for the superb skill of Didi plus the natural ability of Pele, Vava and the two Santos' at back (both eager to attack in favourable circumstances) gave them a tremendous technical advantage over every other team in the competition.

Outside-right Garrincha and inside-left Pele were the crowd pleasers in the Brazilian attack — Garrincha extremely fast, and the eighteen-year-old Pele a wonderful ball player with a penchant for goalscoring that was quite remarkable in one so young.

Fortunate against France in the semi-final when their opponets were forced to play with ten fit men, and benefiting considerably from a lapse by Sweden in the final who made what I thought to be a series of grave mistakes, Brazil won the World Cup. Yet while their football was certainly skilful and attractive I could not rate them highly.

I made three Brazilians "great" — Nilton Santos, Djalma Santos and Didi.

Finally the men in white, five times champions of Europe — Real Madrid. All the others nominated were international sides, yet in a sense Madrid too are an international XI, with players from Argentina, Hungary, Uruguay and Brazil.

Their best team to date was I think that of 1959-60; Dominguez; Marquitos, Pachin; Vidal, Santamaria, Zarraga; Canario, Del Sol, Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento.

Their game too, is a team effort in which every player contributes something, but which is largely controlled by one man — Alfredo Di Stefano, quite the most complete and outstanding player I have ever seen.

Madrid's tactical formation varies considerably. In important matches they open cautiously with what might be termed a 4-3-3 — Puskas in the centre as spearhead; the left-half as full time defender and Di Stefano and Del Sol forming the central trio with right-half Vidal. This gives them control of their defensive zone, numerical superiortiy in midfield, and with it the opportunity to mount carefully built attacks without taking chances.

Once Madrid are in front, but certainly not until they are confident of ultimate success, they become more adventuresome. Finally if things go really well their system merely becomes a wonderful scrambling free for all with seven or eight players attacking and everyone looking for goals.

Madrid's maxim seems clear. First — gain control of the game, and then win it! After that relax, enjoy yourselves and entertain the cash customers! In this Madrid team I make two players "great" Di Stefano and Puskas!

Finally, how do these six teams rate with each other? Usually reluctant to list anyone or any team in order of merit, here I have no hesitation in placing Real Madrid at the top. Of their superiority there is not the slightest doubt in my mind. I am equally certain that the Hungarians of 1953-54 must take second place — and absolutely positive that Brazil of 1958 must be placed at the foot of the list. The other three Uruguay, and West Germany of 1954 plus England of 1946-48 I cannot separate.

1—Real Madrid; 2—Hungary (1953-54); 3—Uruguay (1954) and West Germany (1954) and England (1946-48); 6—Brazil (1958).

THE ROAD TO CHILE

This is the fourth of our monthly reports on the 1962 World Cup competition in Chile.

NO definite qualifiers have emerged during the last month for the final stages of the World Cup in Chile next year although the chances of several of those competing has been considerably brightened. There appears to be every likelihood of a play-off between Costa Rica and Mexico to determine who will meet Paraguay in the final pool in Group IV of the South American Zone.

Morocco's hopes have brightened, too, and they will probably meet Spain who have ground advantage and a win already at the expense of Wales. In Group IV of the European Zone, Hungary have recorded two impressive wins. With Eire and Scotland having met each other twice, Czechoslovakia hold the key to the problem of Group VIII.

Latest World Cup results: Europe — Group III: Greece 2 Northern Ireland 1. Group IV: Hungary 2 East Germany 0; Holland 0 Hungary 3. Gp. VIII: Scotland 4 Eire 1; Gp. IX: Wales 1 Spain 2. African Zone: Ghana 0 Morocco 0. Central and North American Zone — Final pool: Costa Rica 1 Mexico 0; Costa Rica 6 Antilles 0; Mexico 7 Antilles 0; Mexico 4 Costa Rica 1; South American Zone Group III: Colombia 1 Peru 0.

Cup Directory

ARICA is the northernmost port of Chile, with a population of about 35,000. A surprise choice as one of the World Cup venues, its principal claim for inclusion is its proximity to Peru and Bolivia, many of whose subjects will no doubt patronise the matches there. A sprawling shanty town, it lies far from the densely populated areas of Chile; there is no railway to Santiago, but it is connected to the capital by a daily air service of four hours duration. Any nation required to play in the seven matches at this venue can consider itself unfortunate: it is so remote that film will take at least three days to reach Europe.

SANTIAGO is the commercial and administrative capital of Chile, containing the official residence of the President and a large number of government offices. The centre of the city has a very modern appearance, being full of department stores, cinemas, high office buildings, luxurious blocks of flats and skyscraper hotels. One such is the Carreratel, whose fourteen stories contain over 360 bedrooms, two restaurants and an open-air swimming pool: the England Tour Party was fortunate enough to stay here in 1953.

The Estadio Nacional is undergoing an immense improvement programme, which will increase the capacity to 97,500 upon completion. The terracing is being extended downwards into the area at present devoted to cycling and athletic tracks. Only four European countries have played in the stadium: Spain (1953 & 1960), England (1953), Czechoslovakia (1956) and West Germany (1961).

RANCAGUA is just over 62 miles (85 km.) south of the capital, the journey by train taking about 1½ hours. Although an agricultural town with a population of about 40,000, it contains the administrative offices of the Braden Copper Company, whose fine ground (capacity 25,000) was selected as one of the venues for the World championships.

VINA DEL MAR is the residential suburb of Valparaiso, the city being but 6 miles (9 km.) away. Vina's comparative proximity to Santiago (140 km.) and Rancagua (225 km.), the two other central venues, prompted Brazil to make it their headquarters; it is one of the most beautiful resorts in South America, containing innumerable hotels of the luxury class. Many forms of entertainment are provided, including a race-course, a casino and a football stadium which will provide a picturesque setting for eight of the World Cup matches.

England would do well to follow Brazil's example, and make their own headquarters at this delightful resort, one of the largest towns in the Valparaiso province. There are many British residents in this area of Chile, especially at Vina del Mar itself, which among its many amenities boasts of a splendid cricket ground!

EUROPEAN CUP DETAILS

EUROPEAN CUP

First Round

CDNA Sofia - Juventus: 0-2, 4-1; CCA Bucharest withdrew, Spartak Kralove w.o.; Ujpesti - Rtd Star, Belgrade: 2-1, 3-0; Rapid, Vienna - Besiktas: 4-0, 0-1; IFK Kamraterna - IFK Malmoe: 1-3, 1-2; Amsterdam-Ajax - Freiderichstaad: 3-4, 0-0; Wismut Karl Marxstadt - Glenavon: not played, Glenavon withdrew; Aarhus - WKS Legia: 3-0, 0-1; Hearts - Benfica: 1-2, 0-3; Barcelona - Lierse: 2-0, 3-0; Reims - Jeunesse D'Esch: 6-1, 5-0; Limerick - Young Boys: 0-5, 2-4.

Second Round

Real Madrid - Barcelona: 2-2, 1-2; Hamburg SV - Young Boys: 5-0, 3-3; Aarhus - Freiderichstaad: 3-0, 1-0; Burnley - Reims: 2-0, 2-3; Spartak Kralove - Panathinaikos: 1-0, 0-0; IFK Malmoe - CDNA Sofia: 1-0, 1-1; Benfica - Ujpesti: 6-2, 1-2; Rapid, Vienna - Wismut Karl Marxstadt: 3-1, 0-2, 1-0.

Quarter-Finals

Burnley - Hamburg SV: 3-1, 1-4; Spartak Kralove - Barcelona: 0-4, 1-1; Benfica - Aarhus: 3-1, 4-1; IFK Malmoe - Rapid, Vienna: 0-2, 0-2.

Semi-Finals

Hamburg SV - Barcelona: 0-1, 2-1, 0-1; Rapid, Vienna - Benfica: 0-3, 1-1.

PORTUGAL TOURNEY

Results of the International Youth Tournament in Portugal which was played towards the end of March and beginning of April are as follows:

Pool A

Italy 0 Portugal 0
Portugal 4 England 0
Italy 3 England 2

Pool B

West Germany 4 Belgium 0
Rumania 3 Holland 1
Belgium 1 Holland 1
West Germany 0 Rumania 0
West Germany 3 Holland 0
Rumania 1 Belgium 0

Pool C

Turkey 6 Austria 3
Turkey 2 Spain 2
Spain 6 Austria 1

Pool D

Poland 4 France 1
France 3 Greece 2
Poland 2 Greece 2

Semi-finals

Portugal 4 Spain 1
Poland 2 West Germany 1

Final

Portugal 4 Poland 0

Third Place

West Germany 2 Spain 1

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WORLD FIXTURES DIARY

AUSTRIA

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th

SVS v. LASK; Austria-Wien v. GAK; Wacker v. Vienna; Neustadt v. WAC; Rapid v. Sportklub; Schwechat v. Simmering; Austria-Salzburg v. Dornbirn.

DENMARK

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd

B 1903 v. SIF.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th

B 1913 v. AGF; Koge v. Vejle; AIA v. OB; KB v. B 1909; Esbjerg v. Fr. havn.

FRANCE

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th

Reims v. Nice; Lens v. Nancy; Angers v. Rouen; S.F.F.C. v. Troyes; Le Havre v. Racing; Lyon v. Limoges; Monaco v. Valenciennes; Grenoble v. Sedan; Toulouse v. Rennes; Nimes v. St. Etienne.

HUNGARY

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th

Csepel v. Diosgyor; Debrecen v. Salgotarj. BTC; MTK v. Vasas; Pecs v. FTC; Szeged v. Gyor; Dorog v. Bp. Honved; Tatabanya v. Ujpesti Dozsa.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18th

Bp. Honved v. Debrecen; Diosgyor v. Pecs; FTC v. Dorog; Gyor v. MTK; Salgotarj. BTC v. Ujpesti Dozsa; Tatabanya v. Szeged; Vasas v. Csepel.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25th

Bp. Honved v. Salgotarj. BTC; Csepel v. Gyor; Debrecen v. FTC; Dorog v. Diosgyor; MTK v. Tatabanya; Pecs v. Vasas; Szeged v. Ujpesti Dozsa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th

Diosgyor v. Debrecen; FTC v. Bp. Honved; Gyor v. Pecs; Salgotarj. BTC v. Szeged; Tatabanya v. Csepel; Ujpesti Dozsa v. MTK; Vasas v. Dorog.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SATURDAY, JUNE 3rd

Victoria v. Sturt; Salisbury v. Edinburgh; Port Adelaide v. Elizabeth; Enfield v. Birkalla (neutral ground).

SATURDAY, JUNE 10th

Elizabeth v. Birkalla; Edinburgh v. Port Adelaide; Sturt v. Salisbury (neutral ground); Enfield v. Victoria.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th

Salisbury v. Victoria (neutral ground); Port Adelaide v. Sturt; Birkalla v. Edinburgh; Elizabeth v. Enfield.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24th

Edinburgh v. Elizabeth (neutral ground); Sturt v. Birkalla; Victoria v. Port Adelaide; Salsibury v. Enfield.

SWITZERLAND

SUNDAY, JUNE 4th

Chiasso v. Young Boys; Fribourg v. Biel; Grenchen v. Winterthur; Lucerne v. Lausanne; Servette v. Basle; Young Fellows v. Grasshoppers; Zurich v. Chaux-de-Fonds.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11th

Basle v. Zurich; Biel v. Servette; Chaux-de-Fonds v. Young Fellows; Grasshoppers v. Lucerne; Lausanne v. Chiasso; Winterthur v. Fribourg; Young Boys v. Grenchen.

HAMBURG SV (West Germany)

Back row (left to right): Neisner, Stuermer, Dehn, Werner, Meinke, Wuif, Dieter Seeler, Uwe Seeler, Doerfel. Front row: Piechowiak, Schnoor, Krug.

SPURS MADE HARD WORK OF 'DOUBLE'

The English season ends with a mixture of triumph and uncertainty writes JACK ROLLIN

THOUGH they only equalled the points record of Arsenal set-up thirty years ago, Tottenham led by Danny Blanchflower — voted Footballer of the Year for the second time in four years — succeeded in pulling off the first "double" of the century. But despite proving themselves to be worthy League champions, the Final of the F.A. Challenge Cup saw them far below form. In fact the virtual ten men Leicester team with right-back Len Chalmers a passenger for three-quarters of the match, made Spurs struggle most of the game. Again the spectacle of Wembley was ruined by an injury. Doubtless the usual flood of protests and calls for substitutes by the press for this match will continue for a few weeks then be forgotten until next year. But it was an unfortunate occurrence and served to detract from Spurs achievement over the whole season which earned them the justified title of "finest team in England".

Moreover the marked improvement of the England team culminating in an impressive 9-3 win at the expense of Scotland, even allowing for Scottish defensive lapses, sparked off a flood of transfer enquiries abroad, particularly from Italy where the ban seemed sure to be lifted on the import of foreign players. It was revealed that Chelsea's Jimmy Greaves the England inside-forward had signed an option to join Milan. Then the Italian club were reported to have made an offer of £100,000 for Johnny Haynes the England skipper and soccer twin of the England inside-forward Greaves.

Haynes deliberated for a weekend before deciding to stay with Fulham and becoming just about the highest paid English footballer of all time. This had repercussions in England, but more of that later.

Other offers were rumoured. Among those mentioned in this connection were George Eastham (Arsenal), Joe Baker (Hibernian), Phil Woosnam (West Ham), Denis Law (Manchester City) and Jim Armfield (Blackpool). In a short while the whole situation had been overemphasised but it was evident that English players and those other Britishers with English clubs were being sought abroad again, proof of the progress made on the international front.

But the Haynes salary business caused a storm among some other clubs. Though the maximum wage had been abolished following the meeting between the Football League and the Professional Footballers Association, it was thought that some form of agreed maximum ceiling had been fixed by clubs and this new Haynes-Fulham tie-up had sabotaged the whole issue.

Then the "retain and transfer" wrangle flared up again as both parties had different ideas on what had been agreed at this same meeting. Both sides contacted the Ministry who appeared to endorse the interpretation the players union had put before their members — that of the freedom of a player to leave a club if he wished. But the final outcome of this further dispute will not be known until the meeting of clubs in June.

Then among other items on the agenda will be the staggering news that attendances at League games for the past season have fallen by nearly 4,000,000 on the 1959-60 term, bringing the figure down to around the pre-war level when far fewer people were in the country.

Few clubs have been able to report increased attendances except for some of the more successful ones — Spurs for obvious example were well supported however, being watched by an average crowd of over 53,000 at Tottenham and by some 2,000,000 fans throughout the country as a whole.

Reduction of playing staffs came as an inevitable part of the economic crisis threatening the present structure of League football. Ironically one of the men given free transfers was Jimmy Hill the champion of the players during their negotiations for better conditions of employment. Fulham listed him for nothing.

Managers fell as usual in the customary end of the season purge, although there were a few who resigned. Billy Lane of Brighton was one of these and became the 395th managerial change since the war in the Football League. One manager who was able to reflect on his first season in the role with some satisfaction was Gil Merrick the former England and Birmingham City goalkeeper. He guided his club to the final of the Inter-Cities-Fairs Cup with impressive home and away victories over Internazionale of Milan. But the provincial press apart, the achievement was apparently not considered worthy of special mention. Wolves had to admit defeat to Glasgow Rangers in the same stage of the Cup of the European Cup winners.

The Molineux club also failed to take the runners-up position in the First Division; that title going to Sheffield Wednesday. Newcastle United and Preston North End were relegated to Division Two and their places taken by Ipswich Town, one of the youngest clubs in the country and Sheffield United.

Down from the Second Division went Lincoln City and Portsmouth; Bury and Walsall will move up. In the Fourth Division, Peterborough United established a new goalscoring record in their first season in the League beating the 30-year-old record of 128 goals. Of this figure, centre-forward Terry Bly scored over fifty. Other promoted sides were Crystal Palace, Northampton Town and Bradford P.A. The other Bradford club, City passed them on their way down from the Third accompanied by Chesterfield, Colchester and Tranmere Rovers. Chester, Hartlepools United, Barrow and Exeter City must apply for re-election.

Another record broken was the 379 tally of goals by Dixie Dean. Shrewsbury Town player-manager Arthur Rowley overhauled this prolific feat by scoring once in the last but one game.

But records, pleasant though they are when broken, do not make up for the loss of so many spectators through the turnstiles. There will have to be some serious thought given to this trend at the League meeting. The congested fixture list is not helping. Even the new League Cup Final between Aston Villa and Rotherham United has had to be held over until next season — which proves how clustered up the programme is now. New competitions must be introduced to obviate the overdose of the bread-and-butter fare, but with the present number of clubs per divisions, this is impossible.

Friday night football is favoured by some and the gates on days when shops have been closed have supported this theory. But then here is a case for League football on Sunday which might be a different story. Many grounds need extensive improvements to bring them in line with modern spectator requirements. There is no cash for such schemes say the clubs.

Yet if there are to be cuts in the playing staffs and other economies why not a reduction in the league programme so that extra matches of competitive variety — like the League Cup, home and away, can be fitted in comfortably.

Lastly on a note of regret, not only the Football Association but the soccer world in general lost a valued friend and servant in the death of Mr. Arthur Drewry, President of FIFA.

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REPORT ON YOUTH TOURNAMENT

THE 14th UEFA Youth Tournament was organised in Portugal by the Portuguese F.A. Sixteen nations were enrolled but three of them — Hungary (reigning champions), Yugoslavia and East Germany — did not appear because the Portuguese Government refused to grant them visas (writes **Francisco Santos**).

As usual the competition was held during the Easter holidays as most of the players (18 or under 18) were students. The thirteen teams which took part were divided into four groups, and the matches were played in different Portuguese cities, Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Coimbra, Leiria and Evora. To increase the contact among the boys, it was decided that the players should be lodged under the same roof; a splendid building in Estoril, fifteen miles from Lisbon.

The tournament was a complete success and a high standard of soccer was seen. Matches were well attended and the organisation was more than adequate.

Turkey brought a team which caused a sensation and became extremely popular with the public. Clever ball players of skill and speed using a dynamic WM system, their imaginative attack with Dogan and Nedim supplying the craft was a constant danger especially to slow defences like the Austrians. Turkey's left-wing pair of Nedim and Ceyhum was probably the best in the tournament.

West Germany's style was typical of their country's accepted WM method. The half-backs and inside-forwards were the brains of the team and long passes were used to the wingers giving an impression of speed. In defence close marking and strong tackling was a feature. Actually with more imagination in their play, results would have been even better.

Poland with their quick short passes were reminiscent of the Hungarian style. Triangular midfield play was another feature. Though most of the players were not over-athletic, they were essentially highly skilful.

Greece, France, Spain and Italy played soccer of a quality below that expected from teams representing countries where the game is well developed. Greece and France were dissimilar. The Greeks played with energy but with little soccer knowledge of tactics, while the French made positional errors and used a slow 4-2-4 formation which lacked essential speed.

Both Spanish and Italian players were good but committed the same errors of over-individualism among the forwards and failure to make the best use of the wingers.

With the exception of Rumania who impressed the public and the winners, Portugal, the remainder were not too strong. They were largely inexperienced. England for instance had a purely amateur eleven (unlike other countries) lacking power. In this team only Jackson, Robinson and Gates could represent the English style — all others fell below the standard expected of this country. The team in fact played less impressively than other countries where the game is less developed.

Finally the champions Portugal had a slightly stronger side than the previous year when they finished third in Vienna. Composed of experienced players the team utilised a pliable 4-2-4 formation in which one half-back and inside-right Jorge stayed in the middle of the field. Secret of their success was a strong defence in which the outstanding player of the Vienna tournament Amandio again dominated with the forwards Jorge, Serafim and Simoes.

Serafim, the 18-year-old centre-forward scored nine goals in three matches and topped the tournament scorers. Second highest was Musialez of Poland with three goals. In the Final against Poland, the strong Serafim scored all four Portuguese goals. Undoubtedly he was the star of the tournament.

Allied to his technical ability and speed is a strong shot in both feet which indicates a bright future for him. Portugal were undoubtedly the best side in the competition.

My team selection of the best eleven players in the tournament was: Jackson (England), Amandio (Portugal), Patzke (West Germany); Dogan (Turkey), Jayo (Spain), Guedes (Spain); Overath (West Germany), Jorge (Portugal), Serafim (Portugal), Simoes (Portugal), Ceyhum (Turkey).

All results of the matches played in the tournament appear on Page 36 of this issue. Portugal's record is impressive and underlines the progress made by Portuguese football at all levels this season. With Benfica now in the final of the European Cup, the game in Portugal is hitting new heights of achievement.

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